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THE SENATE AND HOUSE

Both at Work on Appropriation Bill.

Governor's estimate for the Treasury Department, $170,800.
Salaries cut by Senators in the sum of $2,600.
Salaries stricken out $9,200.
Three items amounting to $111,-600 referred to Committee on Ways and Means.
A saving of $11,800 in the Treasury Department.
The Department of Public Works calls for an appropriation of [illegible].
The Senate acted on items to the amount of $33,800, making a saving of $1,800.
One item amounting to $1,600 was stricken out.
Four items aggregating $14,200 were referred to committees.
Total amount considered $264,600.
Total amount saved $17,300.
Total amounts referred to committees $129,600.

The foregoing is the business transacted at yesterday's morning session of the Senate.

Senators Kalauokalani and Kanuha led, as on the previous day, in the slashing line.

Senator Kanuha always went his "seat-mate" $200 better.

A great deal of favoritism was shown on some of the items, where personal friends were concerned, "Olly" Bill fighting tooth and toenail against any proposed reduction in the salaries of his Maui friends.

The Superintendent of Public Works, J. E. Boyd, is the only head of a department to escape the pruning knife. For a time it looked as if he would also have to suffer. Kalauokalani made a hard fight to reduce the salary $1,000, in accordance with the rest of the heads of departments.

"Olly" Bill, as usual, made a spectacle of himself by jumping up and down like one demented, whenever any of his pets were affected.

House Bill 1, appropriating $50,000 for the expenses of the extra session, passed third reading with a rush, and the "wise" men of the House and Senate will, in a few days, enjoy their favorite pastime of cashing their warrants cashed.

The appropriation bill was then taken up, and the first item to be considered was the salary of the Treasurer, at $3,000. On Kalauokalani's motion this was reduced to $3,000. Salary of the Registrar of Public Accounts, $5,-400, passed at $5,000; salary of the bookkeeper, $3,000, passed at $3,400.

The salary of the License Inspector (new), $3,600, and salary of the License Clerk (new), $3,600; on motion of Kalauokalani, were stricken out.

Senator Crabbe objected very strongly to the striking out of the above items, as the office was a necessity, and would save the government over $3,000 a year.

The salary of assistant license and recording clerk, $2,000, passed; salary of the messenger, $1,200, passed; salary of the stenographer and typewriter (new), $3,000, stricken out.

Under the head of Tax Bureau, the following items were disposed of:

Salary of assessor, Oahu, $5,400, reduced to $5,200.

Salary of assessor, Hawaii, $5,000, reduced to $4,800.

The salary of the assessor at Maui, $4,600, caused a few minutes fun.

Carter moved to pass it as in the bill. Kalauokalani moved to reduce it to $4,400. Kanuha moved to reduce it to $4,000.

"Olly" Bill jumped to his feet and shouted, "I move $4,400! No, no; I don't mean that—$4,500. I move $4,500."

This latter motion was seconded by Baldwin.

The different amendments were voted on in turn, and the item finally passed at $4,400.

The salary of the commission, deputy assessors and collectors, $9,500, was referred to the committee on ways and means, consisting of Kanuha, Carter and Baldwin.

The Bureau of Conveyances was next on the program.

Salary of registrar of conveyances, $5,400, passed at $5,200.

Salary of deputy registrar of conveyances, $3,000, passed as in the bill.

The payroll, indexer, copyists and messenger, $11,200, was referred to the ways and means committee.

Payroll, revised indexing work (new), $5,400, was referred to the same committee.

The Department of Public Works, at $9,000, brought the stalwarts to their feet.

Senator Crabbe moved the item pass as in the bill. Cries of "kokua" came from all over the opposite side of the House.

Kalauokalani, in his cracked voice, got in his usual $1,000 reduction motion, where the heads of departments are concerned.

After a great deal of horseplay, and a side remark from Kanuha, "That's all right, he earns his salary; let it pass," the item passed as in the bill.

Salary of assistant superintendent of Public Works, at $6,000, was next.

"Olly" Bill moved the item pass. The vote resulted in a tie of 6-6. Then the president, voting in the affirmative, decided the item as in the bill.

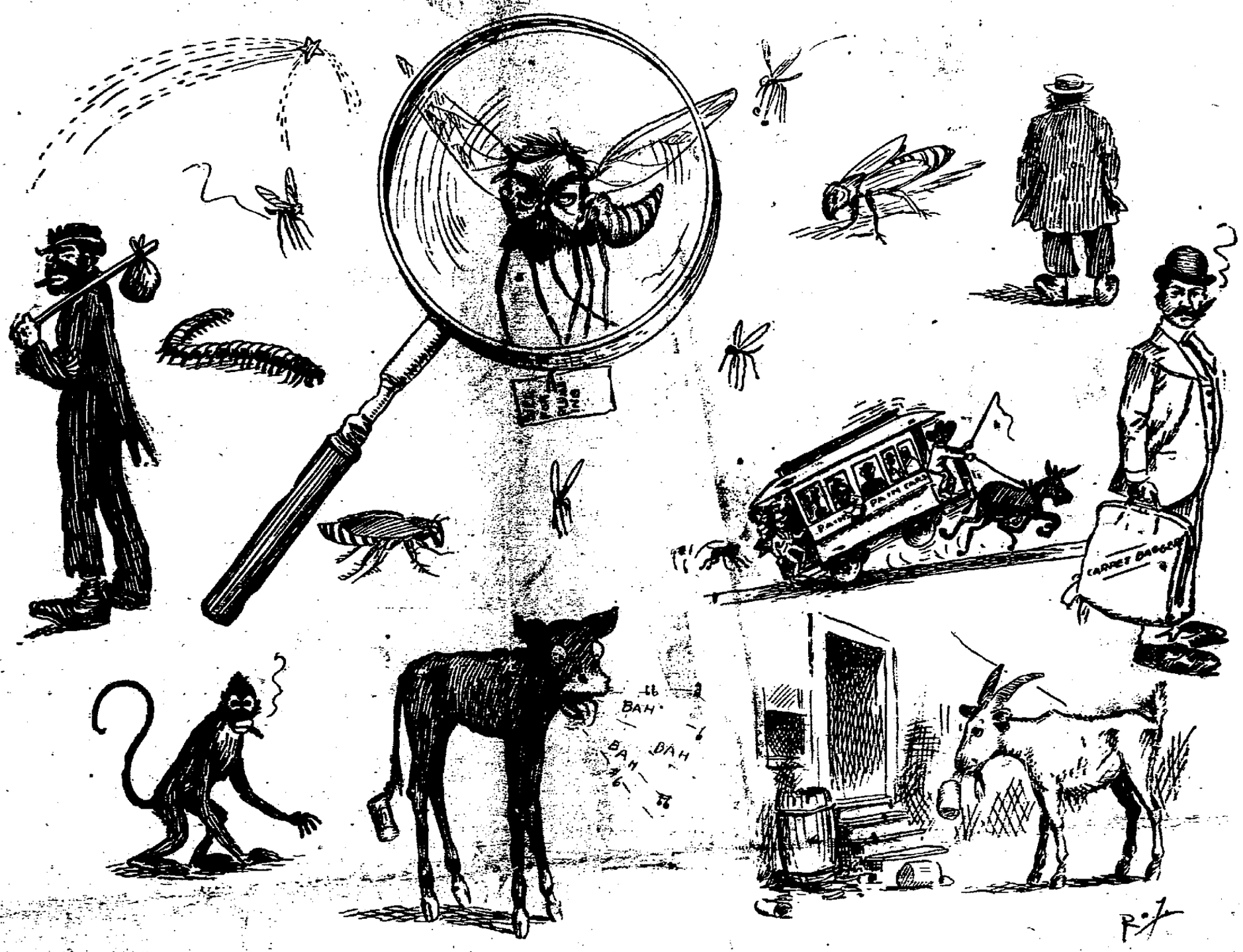
The salary of chief clerk, $5,400, was reduced to $5,200.

Salary of first assistant clerk, $4,000, reduced to $4,000; salary of second assistant clerk, $2,000, reduced to $2,400; salary of the third assistant clerk, $2,000, cut to $2,000; salary of fourth assistant clerk and copyist, $2,000, cut to $2,200.

Salary of stenographer, typewriter, etc., $2,000, reduced to $2,000; salary of

(Continued on Page 7.)

LIFE'S DRAWBACKS IN HONOLULU.



THE GRAND JURY BUSY

Many People Are Summoned To It.

The grand jury went at the probing of the bribery charges yesterday with a will. The benches and chairs in the corridor leading to the inquisition chamber were packed with prominent officials and business men between the hours of ten and four. Attorney-General Dole, Secretary Cooper and L. A. Thurston, who refused to answer certain questions at Wednesday's session, were present in the morning, and in turn were closeted with the jury for brief periods. Representative Emmeluth was summoned from the Lower House, supposedly in connection with the letter he lately published in the Star, stating that he had located $3,000 of the money spent in influencing the Legislature.

Senator Russel was called to account for his statement that there was $65,-000 ready to be spent in defeating the Appropriation bill, but refused to respond, stating in his message that he would have been willing to testify if politely asked, but would not take cognisance of any summons, the same being practically and arrest, and be as a member of the Legislature, is exempt from any such procedure.

The advice of the court is likely to be asked upon the question by the jury who deferred Dr. Russel's case for the time being. Senator Achi also declined to appear.

In the afternoon the bailiffs succeeded in bringing more witnesses into the executive building, most of whom were excused until 10 o'clock this morning. Testa, of the Independent, was excused in order to get out his paper, but Editor Norrie was constrained to stay.

A. W. Pearson, business manager of the Advertiser, was examined yesterday morning, besides those already mentioned, as was H. J. Nolte, the latter to presumably testify concerning the free lunch business.

F. J. Lowrey, George Carter and Walter G. Smith were called before the session early in the afternoon. Mrs. Nawahi was also heard.

Among those excused until today are Edmund Norrie, F. J. Testa, Colonel McCarthy, Al Moore, Adjutant's clerk, N. G. H., Allan Dunn, J. Bearwald and Charlie Brown Make, the Japanese steward of the Officers' Club.

Glimpses obtained of the jury showed that most of them had divested themselves of their coats, to more comfortably and energetically look into the affair. Considerable grumbling was heard from those waiting to be examined that so many should be called and so few chosen.

It is rumored that there are subpoenas issued for several more people supposed to be capable of yielding information. Governor Dole is among the number reported, as already being or about to be summoned again, but there have been no facts given out regarding any names.

The inquiry is practically split into four heads. The Dispensary bill, the Pain franchise, the lunches at Nolte's and the free dispensation of liquors at the Officers' Club. The jury, under the foremanship of J. O. Carter, seems determined to sift the affair thoroughly.

CANNON ESTATE WORTH A MILLION

Relatives of Deceased Mormon to Get His Great Wealth.

SALT LAKE, Utah, May 8.—The will of the late President George Q. Cannon, who died in Monterey, Cal., last month, will be filed for probate tomorrow. The will disposes of an estate approximating in value $1,000,000. According to the terms of the will, the estate is divided into two parts, the first part consisting of gilt-edged securities worth $200,000. This is to remain in trust until George Q. Cannon's youngest child, now nine years old, attains his majority. All of the thirty-three children of President Cannon are given an acre of land from the Cannon farm and $2000 in cash on attaining majority or at marriage, the balance of the $200,000 to be divided among the children when the youngest child becomes of age.

While polygamy was recognized by the Mormon church Mr. Cannon had four wives. To these are willed their homes, provision also being made for their maintenance during life.

The remainder of President Cannon's estate, valued at $800,000 and consisting of 12,000 acres of farm land, interests in flour mills, irrigation companies and stock in banks, etc., passes into possession of the George Q. Cannon Association, of which President Cannon's children and his nephew, John M. Cannon, are stockholders. This property is to be held in trust until the youngest child is 40 years old. This will not be for thirty-one years. The estate is much larger than was generally believed.

Paul Costa, a Portuguese, was seized with an epileptic fit on Beretania street last night. While lying in the road in a helpless condition, the wheel of a hack ran over the man's neck. He was taken to the police station in the patrol wagon, and was afterwards removed to his home.

BIG EVENTS IN SPORTS

Sailor Sharkey Won and Lost a Fight.

Kid McFadden is now bantamweight champion of the world.

Tom Sharkey put out Fred Russell, the California heavyweight, in four rounds at Denver. Sharkey was favorite at odds of 2½ to 1.

Rube Turner of California put out Roy Sheeter of Colorado Springs in less than a minute of the first round.

Otto Selloff of Chicago defeated Curley Supples of Buffalo in one round.

Henry Lewis of San Francisco was given the decision over Benny Hart of Stockton on a foul.

Billy de Coursey and Tommy Cox fight for the featherweight championship of the Pacific Coast in Redding on May 20th.

Kid Carter of Brooklyn defeated Jack Bonner of Summit Hill, Pa.

"Mexican Pete" Everett was given the decision over Tom Sharkey on a foul in the second round. The fight occurred at Cripple Creek. Everett showed up well in the first round. In the second Everett received a body blow which sent him to his knees. While he was down Sharkey struck him and the referee gave the fight to Everett.

Joe Kennedy of San Francisco and Hank Griffin of Los Angeles fought twenty rounds to a draw.

Terry McGovern and Amello Herrera will fight in San Francisco on May 29. "Kid" McFadden and Danny Dougherty will supply the preliminary. The former couple are to meet at 128 pounds.

Lord Clonnel of England, who has recently made several extensive purchases of thoroughbreds in the East is Clarence Mackay, son of Bonanza King John W. Mackay.

Clarence Mackay's Banahar won the Metropolitan handicap at odds of twelve to one. Odom rode the winner.

McDermott, the American jockey, has been suspended in England.

Riley Grannan, the turf plunger, has returned from Europe penniless.

Veragua, the Stockton hurdle racer, has been badly injured in a runaway and will not race again.

Gary Hermann is a 6-1 favorite for the American Derby.

His Eminence, winner of the Kentucky Derby, won the $2,000 Clark stakes at Louisville.

Banabar won the Toboggan handicap in New York.

The Chester Cup, run in England, was won by Pierre Lorillard's David Garrick, ridden by Lester Reiff.

The University of California track team has left for Oregon and Washington to meet each of the two northern university teams in a field day.

Harold Weekes, Columbia's all-round athlete, has smashed the university strength test records by rolling up a total of 1709.

Shamrock II is said to be able to give a minute in each mile to Shamrock I.

Burton Downing, a youth of sixteen years of age, reduced the coast amateur one mile, standing start, paced road record to 1:42 3-5.

John Casey McLaughlin has been elected the Stanford work captain for next year.

The Oxford-Cambridge and Harvard-Yale games will be held in New York on September 21st.

California defeated the University of Oregon in an athletic meeting by the score of 75 to 42. Plaw beat the Coast record for the hammer, throwing 163 feet, 5 inches.

The Constitution was launched on May 6th.

C. A. Sands, an American tennis player, defeated J. W. Marshall of England in the semi-final round for all comers in the amateur tennis championship games played in London.

A dispatch from Southampton dated May 9th says: Sir Thomas Lipton has reached Southampton. Mr. Watson and Captain Jameson will arrive here today but Mr. Fife is not expected until Monday or Tuesday next. Sir Thomas will send the two Shamrocks to Weymouth today for trials in deep water, clear of tides and shoals. It is not likely that further trials will take place in the solent. At all events most of them will take place outside. The two Shamrocks will anchor for the night at Weymouth, and the new mainsail of the Shamrock II will be bent Friday.

Taking Carnegie to Task.

NEW YORK, May 9.—Andrew Carnegie's advice to the British people, given at the recent meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute as to how to manage their own affairs, caused him to be taken to task by the Chronicle, says the London correspondent of the Tribune. Mr. Carnegie said that the way to conquer foreign markets was to have control of the markets at home. This remark the Chronicle construes into meaning that Englishmen should pay no attention to anything outside of the boundaries of the British islands and jumps to the conclusion that Mr. Carnegie preaches a gospel of most parochial utilitarianism.

Another remark made by Mr. Carnegie—that there was far more lost in consols at 95 than would ever be gained in South Africa—was not unanimously acquiesced in at the meeting.

Consolation for a Widow.

MANILA, April 29.—The widow of the murdered Captain Lara of the native police, who was assassinated last year, has been granted the sole privilege to run a cockpit in Manila as a remuneration for her unfortunate bereavement. This does not appear to be much, but it really amounts to a great deal, as the income of a cockpit annually is not a small figure. An ordinary cockpit brings its owner a profit of 2,000 or 10,000 pesos a year. In this case, however, Mrs. Lara has a monopoly, as no other pit is allowed to run, and her income will be considerable in consequence.

A BOOM FOR OUR COFFEE

The United States May Give Its Islands a Monopoly of Trade.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—All the coffee consumed in the United States can be grown in the islands which have been acquired since the outbreak of the Spanish war. This is the conclusion reached by the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department after a careful study of the coffee producing capabilities of our new insular possessions. The islands in which coffee can be successfully grown are Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines. Porto Rican coffee in the markets where it is well known, is regarded as the best in the world, and it is the conclusion of the Bureau of Statistics that when the coffee plantations have been developed in the Philippines and Hawaii all of one million dollars or more which the United States sends abroad every week for coffee can be expended among the inhabitants of our own islands. Porto Rican coffee has long commanded high prices in the European markets, though it has been comparatively little known in the United States.

The developments of coffee culture in Hawaii during the past few years have been very satisfactory, both in the quality of coffee produced and the prices realized. In the Philippines the product is of a high grade, and the fact that the physical conditions and climate of the islands are very similar to those of Java, the greatest coffee producing island of the world, suggests great possibilities to those who desire to see American money expended under the American flag. The fact that the United States is by far the greatest coffee-consuming country in the world, and is steadily increasing her consumption, suggests that American capital and energy may turn their attention to this promising field now opened in the islands where American enterprise can safely enter upon business undertakings.

Our coffee importations during the nine months ending with March, 1901, amounted to 617,334,000 pounds, with a value of $45,218,000, a sum nearly $5,000,000 in excess of the value of the coffee imports of the same month of the preceding fiscal year, indicating that for the full fiscal year the total value of the coffee imported into the United States will be about $60,000,000.

School Superintendent Atkinson says that there will be no difficulty about the language question with the Porto Rican pupils, and that if the teachers have managed to get on speaking terms with Hawaiian, Japanese and Chinese speaking juveniles there ought not to be any trouble about the Spanish speaking little ones.

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M'KINLEY ON COAST

He Had Ovations All Way From Home.

DEL RIO, Tex., May 4.—The President and his party spent the forenoon viewing the sights of the quaint old city of San Antonio, with its historic Spanish missions and its thrilling memories of the war of Texas' independence, and then started on the long stretch across the Texas desert for El Paso on the Mexican border. Nothing could have been more interesting and striking than the contrast between the old portion of San Antonio, its strange Spanish architecture, quaint streets filled with shifting multitude—Mexicans in high-peaked hats, the women in bright-hued garments, and cowled priests and sweet-faced nuns in somber black—and the modern city of stately business houses and residences, asphalt streets and even swiftly-rolling automobiles. The Mexican flag was prominent in the profusion of bunting and banners with which the people had decorated their city. The Presidential train arrived from Austin at 2:35 o'clock in the morning, and was immediately placed on a siding, where the members of the party were allowed to rest until 6 o'clock. At that hour President McKinley was up and about. After breakfasting on the train the President and his party were visited by the reception committee and the march to the Alamo began. The streets and buildings along the line of march were profusely decorated, and the President was everywhere received with the utmost enthusiasm.

Governor Sayers, who had met the party at Houston, accompanied them across the State thus far to speed the President on his journey. At the station General McKibben, who is in the command of the Department of Texas, together with his staff, all in full uniform, and several troops of cavalry from Fort Sam Houston, united with the citizens in receiving the party. There was no time to visit the Spanish Mission, owing to the shortness of the stay, but a drive took the party through the old adobe Mexican quarter, past San Fernando Cathedral, built early in the last century, where Santa Ana raised the red flag of defiance against the defenders of the Alamo, to Fort Sam Houston, where a battery fired a salute in the President's honor.

There was a beautiful spectacle in Travis Square, where 5,000 school children, dressed in white, strewed flowers under the wheels of the carriage occupied by the President and Mrs. McKinley, and sang the national anthem. In the main street, opposite the Alamo, where Colonels Travis, Crockett and Bowie and the 188 heroes died to the last man rather than surrender, a platform had been erected and here, before an immense crowd, which included the veteran organizations of the blue and the gray, the speaking took place.

The President was introduced by the Mayor of the city, and spoke as follows: "Mr. Mayor, Governor Sayres and My Fellow Citizens—I wish I had the voice and the speech to respond in fitting words to the gracious welcome given me by your honored Mayor, speaking for you and in your behalf. I am glad to be in this historic city, on this historic spot and receive from you all the greeting and the good will which you feel toward this great republic and towards the office which for a little while by your suffrages I am permitted to fill.

"Here are centuries of heroic memories. The Texas people have a history of which they can well be proud, but in the glory of which all Americans and all lovers of liberty the world over want to share. Your ancestors achieved your independence by the sword, and as I stand here near the Alamo, this sacred and historic place, I cannot fail to recall the names of Crockett, Travis and Bowie and their heroic associates, who went down after eleven days' siege, sacrificing their lives for liberty and independence.

"These sacrificial giants cleaved the darkness asunder and beckoned to us where we are. Where they fell, devoted but dying, the meanest rill, the mightiest river rolls mingling with their fame forever.

"I was glad to receive the welcome of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Confederate Veterans (great applause) once more united and forever, each having respect for the courage of the other, and all of us sharing the valor and the heroism which were shown on both sides of the line. We know what stuff each is made of—the men of the South and the men of the North; but we have but one side. We are solid only for the Union and the flag.

"The sons of the boys in blue and the sons of the boys in gray fought side by side in Cuba, in Porto Rico and in the Philippines and are today shoulder to shoulder carrying our banner, spotless in its mission of liberty and emancipation.

"It was a pleasure to me to be received by the school children of this historic city. As I marched through the line of more than 5,000 and heard them sing, 'My Country 'Tis of Thee, Sweet Land of Liberty,' I knew the future of the Republic was safe forever.

"I want to return my thanks in the moment I shall occupy, to the people of this great Empire State not alone for their welcome to me, but for the contributions which they are making for the advancement and prosperity of the Republic. No State was ever more blessed by a kind Providence than this. You have everything, strong men, fair women and your fields are full of the products and wealth waiting the uses and the cultivation of men. I congratulate you upon this splendid heritage, and I join with your honored Mayor in saying that we stand today one in hope and in faith, one in liberty, one in destiny, the freest Republic beneath the sun, a Republic which the living and those who are to come after will pass along to the ages and to civilization."

At the conclusion of the President's remarks, Governor Sayers, on behalf of the people of San Antonio, presented to the President an oil painting of the Alamo. Mrs. McKinely gracefully acknowledged the gift by saying there was nothing he would prize more highly. The train left at noon for El Paso, 624 miles away, the longest distance to be traveled during the entire trip without a scheduled stop.

During the afternoon the young ladies of the party enjoyed a novel experience. For about twenty-five miles they rode in the cab of the engine.

ARRIVES IN CALIFORNIA.

REDLANDS, May 8.—President McKinley's welcome to California, extended by Governor Gage and attested by thousands of Californians, was a model of cordiality and good taste. It was an auspicious beginning of what will be an historic tour and remarkable for the continuous outpouring of popular enthusiasm. Covered with dust gathered through the long night's trip across the desert, the train swept past Indio, an oasis on the sands, past Beaumont, with its handful of cheering citizens, and down to San Gorgonio pass to the green fields and orchards of Redlands. The travelers were weary and travel-stained. For two days they had been in a cloud of dust and sand, intensified by a drive in the environs of Phoenix. Some of the President's party were up at dawn, and saw at Indio the hint of freshness that was to revive them during the brief but pleasant stay at Redlands. Before daylight work was being done to complete the adornment of this embowered town. The streets had been sprinkled with oil a week before and were smooth and dustless. Then, with the dew still upon their petals, thousands upon thousands of roses were scattered along the street that was to be trodden by the four white horses drawing the President's carriage. Overhead strands of bunting, attached to the trolley wires, mingled their colors with the foliage of pepper and orange, and banners and pennants of many hues fluttered in the ocean's breeze.

The streets began to fill with people in holiday attire. Governor Gage, Senators Perkins and Bard, and the scores of other prominent officials and citizens who had come by special train the night before, assembled at Hotel Casa Loma. This place was ablaze with flowers and half hidden in palms. The paraphernalia in the office was displaced by a fragrant bank of roses. At 9.30, promptly on time, the President's train drew into town and halted in a mass of people. Cheer upon cheer broke from the crowd as the President, Mrs. McKinley, members of the Cabinet and guests alighted. Grand Marshal J. F. Wallace quickly had the simple escort under march, leading the carriages conveying the Presidential party. The Perris Indian School Band led, composed of lads of twenty or thereabouts, followed by Company G, Seventh Regiment, N. G. C., Captain Higby, commanding. Company A, Young Men's Christian Association Cadets, in white and gold uniforms, preceded the President's carriage. On either side of the four-in-hand which bore President and Mrs. McKinley, walked a little escort of aged "Boys in Blue," who had seen service in the Rebellion with McKinley's Ohio regiment. Lining the streets near the hotel stood school children with bouquets, rose branches and palms, which they cast under the hoofs of the horses as the procession swept by. All along the line, which was half a mile in length, the President and his Cabinet were greeted with cheers.

Governor Gage and the Senators and members of Congress met the party in the hotel rotunda. Introductions to the President and Cabinet members occupied but a moment. The party was led to the balcony facing the crowd that had quickly filled the reserved space fronting the hotel. Then the rousing California cheer was given in all its strength. The President was evidently in the best of spirits and accepted the noisy demonstration by bowing repeatedly and smiling before taking his seat. Mrs. McKinley withdrew with several of the ladies of the party, and was not on the balcony during the addresses. Beside the President sat Governor Gage, and with him Secretary Hay, Secretary Hitchcock, Postmaster General Smith, Secretary Wilson, and all the other members of the President's party. On the stand also were Mrs. Gage and Mrs. Hay, immediately in front of Speaker Pendleton and wife. The President made a stirring patriotic address.

NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

Plague riots are recurring in India.

There is a potato shortage in the Northwest.

An American shipbuilding trust is to be formed.

The Army in the Philippines will be reduced to 40,000 men.

It is stated that the Pope has made a will naming his successor.

Young Filipinos will aid in the American survey of the islands.

The designs for the new protected cruiser St. Louis have been lost.

Father Paoli, an Italian missionary, has been burned alive in Shan-si.

There is increased worry in Great Britain over American competition.

There is an immense demand for the new Pan-American postage stamps.

The Mad Mullah has taken the warpath again intending to raid Berbera.

Prussia has bought the coal mines in the Ruhr district for 25,000,000 marks.

A cheap coal gas of great value has been discovered and patented in London.

Grover Cleveland made $400,000 by the upward trend of Northern Pacific stock.

George W. Ochs of the New York Times has bought the Philadelphia Times.

Colonel Dennison with a patrol of scouts, has been captured in South Africa.

Three people were burned to death in a fire in a hotel in Montreal on the 5th instant.

Seven people met death in a fire in an apartment house in Chicago on the 5th instant.

Mrs. Botha, whose health is impaired, will sail for Europe to consult with Krueger.

Cuban envoys have returned home and made a favorable report on the Platt amendment.

Cronje's wife has gone insane at St. Helena and imagines herself the ex-Empress Eugenia.

It is charged that soldiers in the Philippines are sending dutiable articles through the mails.

Professor Winchell of the University of Minnesota believes Western Washington is rich in coal.

It is said that McKinley has informed Kruger that he cannot receive him officially or otherwise.

A jewel thief was arrested at Mrs. Morgan's London house while impersonating an electrician.

Hundreds have been arrested in Russia in connection with the alleged revolutionary movement.

Minister Conger fears that China may yet be divided, some power may demand territorial concessions.

The British Consul at Panama says that the struggle in Colombia has become a guerrilla war.

A report on abuses in the Indian service says that the red men are often despoiled by the agents.

The House of Commons is likely to pass the British Government's measure concerning the coal tax.

G. H. Hartupee of San Diego sues to recover $13,000 he was led, by misrepresentation, to invest in a mine.

Nearly $200,000 in nuggets and certificates of deposit have been found among the effects of a former Klondiker.

A Boston woman who searched Europe three years for a daughter stolen by her ex-husband, has secured her child.

The American cavalry and artillery left Peking on the 5th instant, escorted to the wall by the British contingent.

It is reported in Wall street that the Union Pacific has passed out of Harriman's hands into those of Vanderbilt.

French officials state that France possesses the privilege to work all mines in Hainan and the two Kwang provinces.

Cole and James Younger, of the Jesse James gang, in a Minnesota prison for twenty-five years, are to be released on parole.

Thousands are returning from the Kuskokwim fields, reports of rich strikes in that region proving to be without foundation.

London art circles are excited over the attack on the reputation of beautiful Miss Vanderbilt Wackerman, the New York heiress, by Hubert Herkomer, the artist.

A London dispatch says: The Daily Express declares that an alliance between the Cramp Shipbuilding Company and Vickers' Sons & Maxim (Limited) is ready for signature.

A gun that weighs 130 tons and can throw a projectile weighing 2,370 pounds a distance of twenty-one miles is being completed at the Watervliet arsenal under the direction of the War Department.

A $400,000 hotel will be built at Los Angeles.

New York State will buy the Hudson river palisades.

Edna Wallace Hopper refuses to appear in vaudeville.

Another oil gusher has been struck at Beaumont, Texas.

France does not propose to re-open the Egyptian question.

Oil has been discovered on the Arizona desert near Tucson.

Tod Sloan says that American jockeys are unpopular in Europe.

Attempts will be made near San Jose to grow the pistache nut.

The yacht Constitution was launched at Bristol, R. I., on the 5th.

Jefferson's son will soon wed Miss Christie McDonald, the singer.

Bob Fitzsimmons' lion pups have been torn to pieces by his Great Dane.

Mountains of rich quartz are reported from the Tanana district of Alaska.

An Oakland woman has turned smasher, bombarding saloons with stones.

The Dunham suspect at San Jose is probably C. F. Crill, Dunham's double.

"Plunger" Riley Grannan has returned to New York, from Europe, penniless.

The Chicago Homeopathic Medical College has determined to admit women.

Rear Admiral Cromwell has taken command of the South Atlantic Squadron.

It is said that important gold discoveries have been made on Vancouver Island.

Republicans carried eighteen out of twenty-four wards at the Baltimore election.

Charles G. Seymour, a Chicago newspaper man, died of consumption at El Paso.

Miss Frances Raymond, actress, committed suicide by inhaling gas in New York.

Modjeska has sailed for Europe and may not reappear on the American stage.

Train service in the Colorado mountain regions has been delayed by landslides.

An Italian ranch-hand at San Rafael, was driven insane at the sight of a snake.

The National Federal Committee has voted against a general strike of the miners.

Nearly 200 lives were lost by a ferryboat disaster on the Dneiper river in Russia.

Vengeful gypsies poisoned wells in Austria with the result that fifteen people died.

The Southwestern deserts of the United States have had the heaviest rainfall in years.

The remains of the late Dr. Pelton will be sent home to Oakland from Nome for interment.

A new filler for packing salmon is expected to revolutionize the industry of the Coast.

Solomon Lewis, a pioneer jeweler, fell dead on the street in Oakland, Cal., on the 5th instant.

An insane woman ran amuck with a knife in Sweden and stabbed four women, one dying.

No trace has been found of young Beckwith, who recently wandered from Los Gatos, Cal.

Grant Gillet, the exiled cattle king of Kansas, fell into a Mexican mine and was badly hurt.

Over a thousand took the pledge to abstain from liquor at a Pennsylvania church recently.

Relief trains and boats are arriving at the City of Jacksonville, Fla., recently destroyed by fire.

The Government has been accused in the House of Commons of packing trial juries in Ireland.

Plans for withdrawing troops from the Philippines, regiments longest in service first, are being perfected.

Louis Kroll, an Alameda doctor's coachman, now owns a half interest in a Butte county gold mine.

Drink has driven B. M. Lelong, late secretary of the California State Board of Horticulture, to suicide.

Two thugs committed a daring crime, beating a woman and robbing a man, in San Francisco the other day.

A she-bear entered the city limits of Vancouver, B. C., chased several people, killed a calf and then escaped.

Rev. A. H. Needham of Salinas, Cal., has sustained probably fatal injuries as the result of a buggy accident.

Conger says he is not a candidate for the Republican Gubernatorial nomination in Iowa but will accept if chosen.

British shipbuilding industry is falling off. The construction for last year was 100,000 tons below the record of 1899.

Baron von Rheinbaben will be Minister of Finance and General Podbielski, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, in Prussia.

The Southern Pacific Railway is displaying great activity in buffaring into Whatcom and Fairhaven, on Bellingham bay.

The Maya Indians are losing ground. President Diaz sent congratulations to his troops when they occupied Chan Santa Cruz.

A proposition is said to have been put forward by China to open Manchuria to the world. A circular note has been issued to the various powers and the United States, Great Britain and Japan are understood to have replied.

The Corean Government has revised its action in the matter of McLeavy Brown, and has ordered him to leave his residence and relinquish the control of Corean customs. The representative of Great Britain in Corea is moving actively in the matter.

General Delarey, the Boer commander, now has 4,000 or 5,000 men in the hills around Hartbeestefontein. Gen. Babington, in command of the British forces in the district, is without a sufficient force to attack and is observing the Boers, while Generals Methuen and Rawlinson are converging. A battle appears imminent.

Mr. Gregory, the principal medical officer of Cape Colony, says he cannot eradicate the bubonic plague until the rats in the colony are extinct. Hundreds of rats are still dying daily. Three colored persons and three Europeans are reported with the plague today. One colored person and one European have died.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL ESTIMATES ARE TAKEN UP

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE AND ACTION TAKEN BY THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE UPON THE GOVERNOR'S ESTIMATES.

SALARIES AND PAY ROLLS.

	Gov.'s Estimate.	House Finance. Committee.	Com. of the Whole.	Amend. By.
Permanent Settlements—				
Ex-Queen Liliuokalani	$ 000	$ 000	$15,000	Kaniho
Mrs. Emma Barnard*	600	600		
Mrs. Kamakani Simeona*	400	400		
Mrs. Kaulua*	400	400		
Mrs. Mary R. Stoltz*	720	720		
Mrs. Paahao*	400	400		
Bergt. H. E. Peterson*	900	900		
Office of the Secretary—				
Salary of Chief Clerk	3,600	3,000	3,000	
Salary of Assistant Clerk	1,800	1,800	3,400	Dickey
Salary of Recording Clerks	2,080	0,000	0,000	
Salary of Extra Clerks	1,000	0,000	0,000	
Salary of Electoral Registrar**	1,200	1,200		
Salary of Messenger	1,200	1,200	1,200	
JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.				
Supreme Court—				
Salary of Clerk of Judiciary Department	6,000	5,000	6,000	Kelikoa
Salary of Stenographer of Judiciary Department	4,800	3,600	4,800	Kelki
Pay of Messengers, 3 at $1,200	3,600	1,200	3,600	Mahoe
Pay of Interpreters in all Courts not specially provided for	3,000	3,000	3,000	
First Circuit—				
Salary of First Clerk	3,600	3,000	3,600	Mahoe
Salary of Second Clerk	3,000	2,400	3,000	Kelikoa
Salary of Third Clerk	2,400	2,000	2,400	Paele
Salary of Fourth Clerk	1,800	1,800	1,800	
Salary of Stenographers	9,600	4,000	4,000	Emmeluth
Pay of official reporters to be appointed as hereinafter provided***				
Salary of District Magistrate, Honolulu	5,000	4,800	5,000	Kelikoa
Salary of Hawaiian Interpreter	6,000	4,000	6,000	Mossman
Salary of Chinese Interpreter	3,000	3,000	3,000	
Salary of Japanese Interpreter	3,000	3,000	3,000	
Salary of Portuguese Interpreter	1,200	0,000	1,200	Kumalae
Salary of Clerk and Interpreter, Honolulu District Court	2,400	2,400	2,400	

* These six items were referred to a special committee of three members.

** Duties to be performed by assistant clerk.

***Each Circuit Judge of the Territory of Hawaii may appoint a competent stenographic reporter, to be known as the official reporter of such court. In all criminal cases tried in said court, such reporter shall take down in shorthand all the testimony, the objections made, and the rulings of the Court, and oral instructions given, and, if directed by the Court, shall write out in long-hand or typewriting such testimony and proceedings. The official reporter shall receive as compensation for his service ten ($10) dollars per day for taking said testimony and proceedings, and shall also receive twenty cents per folio of one hundred (100) words for writing out the notes so taken on the direction of the Judge.

FLORIDA PLEASURE RESORT NEARLY RUINED BY FIRE

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 4.—Jacksonville's great fire has burned itself out. One hundred and forty-eight blocks of a beautiful city have been laid waste. The loss will not be known, even approximately, for a week, but it is believed it will amount to $10,000,000. There are many rumors afloat of loss of life, but as every undertaker in the city was burned out it is impossible to obtain an official report. One story, which is persistently reiterated, is to the effect that a party of men and women driven to the docks by the fire were compelled to jump into the water, and that several of them were drowned. Mrs. Hogan, a negro woman, was burned in her house, and her charred remains were buried by friends this afternoon.

The burned district is thirteen blocks wide and two miles long, and extends from the St. John's river, where it burned ten blocks to the water's edge, to Catherine street on the east, Orange on the north and Davis on the west. This immense area was swept as clean as a floor.

The city is under martial law, and all of the available State Militia is on duty in the streets of Jacksonville. Order is being brought out of the confusion. Jacksonville is facing the emergency clamly, and has organized for relief work. Ten thousand people are homeless, and many of them left on afternoon and night trains for St. Augustine and other coast cities and nearby towns, while numerous river craft took many to places on the St. John's river. Supply stations have been established in different parts of the city, and all day they have been thronged by the hungry. The prompt action of Secretary of War Root in tendering the use of the barracks near St. Augustine was received with gratitude on every side. The East Coast trains leaving here at 5 o'clock this afternoon carried to St. Augustine over 2,000 people who hope to receive temporary shelter from the Government.

A committee was appointed at a meeting of citizens this afternoon to telegraph the governors of the various States to send all the tents they can spare to Jacksonville. It will be weeks before anything like permanent shelter can be provided for the homeless thousands, and Jacksonville for some time to come will be a city of tents.

The relief fund, raised by citizens of Jacksonville at a meeting this evening, amounts to $15,000. This was augmented tonight by a telegram from the Armour Company of Chicago instructing Mayor Bowden to draw for $1,000. Other subscriptions are being received from many places. Jacksonville will not yet make any official appeal for aid. There seems to be some objection to this, but it is based on the belief by many leading citizens that Jacksonville and Florida can meet the emergency and care for their own.

The following telegram was received from the Governor today:

"TALLAHASSEE, Fla., May 4.—MacWilliams, Adjutant General: Your call for Gainsville, Orlando and Starke companies approved. Have appointed R. R. Ward, L'Engle and Rogers special relief committee, placing $30,000 at their disposal.

"W. S. JENNINGS, Governor."

At 7 o'clock this morning Governor Jennings declared the city under martial law. Colonel Lovell, of the First Regiment, is coming with troops. The following troops, in addition to local companies, arrived during the day and are on duty: Governor's Guards, Tallahassee; Columbia Rifles, Lake City; Suwanee Rifles, Live Oak, and Gem City Guards, Palatka. Major Birdshaw, under Colonel Lovell, is in immediate command of the troops. The city is patrolled and the entrances to the burned districts guarded by sentinels. Military headquarters have been established on the vacant lot behind the postoffice building. Passes are necessary to enter the lines in any part of the city.

The suburbs of Jacksonville stood out today like oases in the desert of desolation. From Bridge street to Laurel a thin fringe three blocks deep stands uninjured along the river front, but to the eastward, northward and westward of Hemming Park, an unbroken bed of ashes meets the eye, in which gaunt chimneys rear themselves like monuments in a forgotten cemetery.

On every vacant lot in the territory surrounding the burned district families are camped. Some had piled furniture about them, spreading over them a blanket, making a tent. In many instances this covering was only enough for the baby. Some had brought a frying pan, some a coffee pot, some had money to get bread; all were shared in turn.

During the progress of the fire hundreds of people moved their goods into the streets, but it was impossible to get drays to carry the goods away, and furniture, books and bric-a-brac were burned.

Dr. Stout saved his library by digging a hole in his yard, in which he buried his books, wrapped up in a blanket. This plan was followed by several persons. Some buried their trunks in the same manner.

Drays loaded with furniture and trunks filled the streets all day. Homeless people slept on improvised beds near their furniture in quarters away from the burned district. In the early hours of the fire many people moved their property distances of half a mile or a mile, only to find it necessary to move it again as the flames approached.

THE DUTY ON LAVA ROCK

The Material is Now Coming Into General Use on the Mainland.

NEW YORK, May 9.—A decision has been made by the board of classification of the United States general appraisers upon an important, but not generally understood import. It was relative to the status of lava rock under the present tariff. The lava rock in question was hewn and squared, and the collector in San Francisco assessed a duty of 50 per cent ad valorem under the provision for "other building stone, hewn." The importer, the Giant Power Company, protested, claiming a lower duty under one of four different classifications.

The board overrules the protest, and in rendering this decision reverses a previous decision of its own, which had been affirmed by the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York. General Appraiser Fischer, who wrote the opinion for the board in the present case, says that at the time of the previous case was heard no evidence was submitted to show that lava rock was used for building stone anywhere in the United States. In the present case, however, the testimony submitted proved conclusively that lava rock is now used largely for building purposes in this country.

A total eclipse of the sun is announced for next Saturday, the 18th. The only part of the United States in which it is visible, is in the Philippine Islands.

Weak, Exhausted.

When Recovering from Sickness.

Perhaps you have been very sick and are not recovering so fast as you expected. Then we can help you, we are sure. Our Sarsaparilla will make your blood pure and will give great strength to your nervous system.

Mrs. Mary M. McShane, of 82 Harrington Street, Hobart, Tasmania, sends this letter, with her photograph

"After recovering from a long attack of typhoid fever, I suffered from a poor appetite and great depression, and was so weak I could hardly walk. Having seen

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

advertised as such a good blood-purifier and general tonic, I thought I would try it. I did so, and soon my old strength came back, my appetite returned, and before I had finished the second bottle I could do all my work just as well as before."

Ayer's Pills are the best family laxative pill. They cure constipation, biliousness, sick headache.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S

New York Line.

Bark FOOHING SUEY will sail from NEW YORK for HONOLULU, on or about

April 15th, 1900

If sufficient inducements are offered.

For freight rates apply to

CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby St., Boston.

—OR—

C. BREWER & CO., LTD. Honolulu.

How to Save Fuel

THE GAS WEIGHING ECONOMIZER.—A gas balance for indicating continuously the proportion of carbonic gas in the flow of the furnace gases, and which enables the engineer to get the best result from the fuel.

These machines are now in use at the Oahu Sugar Company, Pioneer Mill, Kekaha Mill and the Kilauea Mill, Hawaii.

GEORGE OSBORNE, Kukaiau, Hawaii, Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

If the use of one of our registers

Add to your daily profits during a year (26 working days) the sum of

Five cents, it will pay 7½ per cent annually;

Ten cents, it will pay 15 per cent annually;

Fifteen cents, it will pay 22½ per cent annually.

Twenty cents, it will pay 30 per cent annually.

Thirty cents, it will pay 45 per cent annually;

Fifty cents, it will pay 75 per cent annually.

Wouldn't it be a good thing for you to at least investigate our registers?

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO., DAYTON, OHIO.
F. T. P. WATERHOUSE, Agent.

Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.
HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

OUR COFFEE INTERESTS

Practical Talk on the Outlook Ahead.

An interesting interview on the subject of coffee-planting was obtained by the Advertiser yesterday afternoon from Mr. A. Louisson of Honokaa, Hawaii, who is engaged in coffee culture in that district and is now in this City on a short business trip.

"I would like," said Mr. Louisson, "to express my entire approbation of an editorial that appeared in the columns of your paper some few days ago in favor of a law laying a duty on coffee. I think it is only fair that the home coffee-growers of America should be protected in this industry, likely to become so important a factor in the produce of our lately acquired possessions."

Mr. Louisson has lately returned from a trip to the Coast made in the interests of the coffee industry and is enthusiastic over the future of coffee in these Islands, if a reciprocity system can be brought to bear upon the western coffee-roasters and dealers. "All that is needed," said he, "would be for the larger plantation agents down here, who handle coffee, to instruct their buying agents in San Francisco to buy their grocery supplies only of those firms who would be willing to handle Hawaiian coffee. Of course, there are many firms handling groceries that do not roast coffee, but of those that do there are very few who would not be willing to purchase Island coffee on this basis.

"This fact I have myself proven by the readiness with which I was enabled to get rid of the coffee that I had for sale and by the talks that I had with the more prominent coffee merchants and brokers.

"They have no fault to find with the product of the Hawaiian berry when properly selected and dried. Indeed, the opinion of the expert roasters is that our product is equal to that of Java. When I propounded the pertinent query as to whether they had much trade with Java, the answer was 'Practically none.' I then asked if it was fair that Hawaii should do the buying and Java secure the trade in return for nothing at all? The answers I received enlightened me as to the wherefore of the present depression in coffee.

"The Hawaiian berry has never been properly placed upon the market. The grocers have never been approached upon the reciprocity basis that I have suggested until now; Hawaiian coffee has been placed at too high figures, and different lots of the product that have reached San Francisco have not been hand picked; that is, the badly dried or 'sour' berries have not been eliminated after fermentation has taken place.

"Native coffee is by Coast dealers placed upon the same basis as 'Central Americans' and the price thus graduated has been less, on account of the sour berries, than the planters expected or were willing to accept. The brokers generally have given a black eye to Hawaiian coffee. They have all of them made their money through 'Central Americans' and it is perhaps only natural that they should be indifferent to our claims.

"To be successful, all our coffee should be handled through one broker who would be willing to devote his entire interests to our coffee, and I think that I have found this man. The badly selected coffee that has reached the market has been largely the product of the small growers, mostly Portuguese, who have not the proper means of drying the berry, and do not attempt to take the necessary care, often leaving the drying coffee exposed on the matting to the dews and rain, and then piling up the berries in heaps until the sun comes out again, thus getting them musty. It would be my idea for the larger planters to buy out the product of these smaller fry 'in the cherry' or while the berry is ripe but still uncrushed, then pulping and preparing the coffee for the market in their own drying-rooms. The picking over by hand of the berries is a most important matter, only costing about one cent a pound to do, and bringing three or four cents extra for the selected crop.

"The broker, too, is another essential feature, the larger firms refusing to buy through any other source.

"The broker who is interested in the future of Hawaii as a coffee-producer suggested what I consider a very practicable plan. To raise among the planters and agents here a sum of money, say about $5,000 or even $10,000, to be expended in articles to be placed in the prominent Eastern monthlies. The articles would be illustrated, of course, and should do much toward interesting the public in general in Hawaiian coffee.

"Coffee is not a particularly hard plant to cultivate on the generous soil of the altitudes of these Islands. It requires some money, of course, to start with, but not any more than the capital available to the class of agriculturists that planted the orange groves of Florida and California. Far more certain are the profits and far less the labor.

"After the first rough work of felling the trees is accomplished, there is little to be done that even the women of the household could not handle. The work, out of doors in the finest climate of the world, would build up a man's constitution while also building up his fortune. The ideal climate for coffee-growing is an ideal climate as far as health is concerned. There is no better climate in the world than that to be found in the upland coffee belts of these Islands.

"Coffee-growing has been presented hitherto in a discouraging light to those making enquiries. Everything else has been lost sight of in the light of the sugar industry. Folks taking up the coffee lands have been strongly urged by the sugar planters to grow cane, on the principle, of course, that the more cane is grown the better for the mill. It is the sugar company that absorbs the profits, not the small grower. As you stated in your article, the enlarging of the coffee industry would result in bringing to the Islands the most desirable element of colonists, exactly the style of people we require. A white man cannot stand labor in the cane fields; neither can he compete in that industry with the wealthy plantations.

"The coffee field is, however, open for all. There is plenty of room for this class of people, and there is plenty of land for them. Intending planters should visit us in Hawaii or take a run to Makaha plantation, near Waianae on this Island; there they will see what is being done with coffee. It, of course, is four years before the plants will bear a fair crop, and the best methods of drying are only discovered after experience; but it is an easy industry to master, a healthful one and a paying one. Hawaiian coffee bushes will produce twice to three times as many berries to the acre as Porto Rico, and, properly handled, a market can always be found. Ten thousand bags of 100 pounds should readily be placed annually.

"While in San Francisco another matter was brought before my notice. The common Chile pepper that grows so rankly here, finds a ready market in the States. There is a duty of 2½ cents a pound on peppers and the market price ranges from 8 to 11 cents. About 10,000 bags, 100 pounds to the bag, are annually used of the dried pods in the manufacture of Tabasco sauce, picalilli, etc., and I think the matter might well be worth the attention of an enterprising local man. There certainly should be no difficulty in getting a crop."

COST OF LIVING ON THE COAST

Prices Forty Per Cent Higher in San Francisco Than They Were.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 3.—If this is a period of prosperity in San Francisco, and the evidences that it is are plentiful and convincing, it is also a time when everything costs a pretty penny. The increase in the cost of living is keeping pace with the general improvement in trade conditions. It extends to small, as well as to more important items of expenditure, and has now got down to the cost of having one's shoes polished. Keepers of bootblack stands have decided to form a union and to raise the price of a "shine" from five to ten cents.

The bootblacks say that theirs is as much a skilled calling as the business of driving hacks and waiting in restaurants, and that they are as much entitled to fix prices as are a dozen other classes of labor. For a grievance they have the fact that they are now required to pay a license of $3 a quarter for blacking the boots of the populace in the stands which they maintain on the streets and in other public places about town. It seems a small sum to men in most lines of business, but when receipts are swelled by the slow measure of a nickel at a time it is felt by the artists of the box and brush to be quite a tax on their industry. So there is every prospect that it will soon cost as much to get a "shine" on Saturday as on Sunday, on a working-day as on a holiday. They are going to keep pace with the upward trend of prices, and with them will be barbers who now charge ten cents for a shave. Petty soon, it is said, there will be no ten-cent barber shops in the city. The day of small things is coming.

The cost of living in San Francisco has become a general cause for complaint. Householders declare that it is, at least, 40 per cent greater than it was a year ago, and the reasons are interesting. Inquiry develops the fact that it is only the old story of supply and demand. Ask your butcher why it is that he charges you 40 per cent more for meat than it cost a year ago, and he will tell you that meat is scarce and the city full of people who have to be fed. Every hotel in the city is full, and the lodging-houses which supply the restaurants with customers have rarely a room to spare. Eighteen months ago the house-renter's defaced hundreds of windows, and the real estate man lived a languid existence. Now the person who finds it necessary to go a house-hunting has a wearying task before him.

It is almost impossible to find a house if one is at all particular, and even good rooms are scarce. This is not only a matter of observation, but it is the testimony of the men engaged in the business of renting and selling houses. Manager Bowes of Shainwald, Buckbee & Co. said today that a very satisfactory condition prevailed at present. "You can rent anything that you have in the way of a house or a store," he said today. "Places of business are especially in demand. I suppose that there are several causes that have led to this state of things, but there is no doubt that the Philippine business has done a great deal for San Francisco. Low rates of fare out to the Coast have brought out many people, and no doubt a good many have come to stay. I would not conclude that there was a boom or anything of that kind. It seems to be a steady and general improvement in business and I believe that it will last." That is the way most business men talk.

Perhaps the meat bill is the item that causes the heads of families more concern than almost any other. George Loewenberg ascribes the high prices to several conspiring causes. First, he says, the enormous shipments of meat to the Philippines have made heavy inroads on the supply. The transports have carried off great quantities of beef and other meats to the new possessions of the United States in the South Pacific. Then, too, cattle are scarce. Several years ago bad seasons, when feed was scarce and high, caused ranchers to get rid of stock. Thousands of head of cattle were shipped East, where cheap corn made the demand brisk. The past two seasons in California have been good, and ranchers have plenty of grass and comparatively few cattle. In these conditions they do not want to sell. It is very hard to get good beef cattle now at almost any price. Miller & Lux, Haggin, Hearst, Spreckels and other large land-owners are keeping all their cattle. The demand in the city has increased and therefore the prices are way up. The prices for all qualities of beef are say 40 per cent higher than they were before the bad seasons, and the Philippine trade came to change the situation.

So if the bootblacks and the barbers want more money, along with the butcher, the baker and the candlestick-maker, there are sound reasons at the back of their demands, for they all have to live and the cost of living, as remarked at the outset, is now very high.

A VERY REMARKABLE REMEDY.

"It is with a good deal of pleasure and satisfaction that I recommend Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," says Druggist A. W. Sawtelle, of Hartford, Conn. "A lady customer, seeing the remedy exposed for sale in my showcase, said to me: 'I really believe that medicine saved my life the past summer while at the shore,' and she became so enthusiastic over its merits that I at once made up my mind to recommend it in the future. Recently a gentleman came into my store so overcome with colic pains that he sank at once to the floor. I gave him a dose of this remedy which helped him. I repeated the dose and in fifteen minutes he left my store smilingly informing me that he felt as well as ever. Sold by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

OF INTEREST TO HAWAII

Board of General Appraisers' Decision.

Materials for Ship in Foreign Trade—Materials admitted to free entry under section 7 or 12, tariff act of 1894 or 1897, respectively, for use in the construction or equipment of a vessel employed in the foreign trade, do not become dutiable when such vessel makes a coastwise voyage of more than two months' duration after the materials exempted had become worn out, or had ceased to be serviceable or useful for the purpose for which they were used.

Worn-Out Metal Sheathing—Where it is shown that the life of imported metal sheathing on a vessel, and its effectiveness, does not continue longer than from two and one-half to three years, duties will not accrue on such sheathing which has been in use for more than four years at the time the vessel undertakes a coastwise voyage, notwithstanding the owner has allowed it to remain on the vessel.

In re Spreckels & Bros. Co., 104 Fed. Rep., 879 (reversing in re Spreckels & Bros. Co., G. A. 3694), followed.

Before the United States General Appraisers at New York, April 22, 1901.

In the matter of the protest, 47019b, of Alexander & Baldwin, against the decision of the collector of customs at Honolulu, Hawaii, as to the rate and amount of duties chargeable on certain metal sheathing upon the American bark Edward May.

Opinion by Somerville, General Appraiser.

The material facts in this case are as follows: "On April 20, 1896, the owner of the American bark Edward May withdrew from bonded warehouse at New York certain yellow sheathing metal, which was placed upon the hull of said vessel. The merchandise was accorded the privileges of section 7 of the tariff act of 1894, which reads, so far as applicable, as follows:

Section 7—That all materials of foreign production which may be necessary for the construction of vessels built in the United States for foreign account and ownership or for the purpose of being employed in the foreign trade including the trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States, and all such materials necessary for the building of their machinery, and all articles necessary for their outfit and equipment, after the passage of this Act, may be imported in bond under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, and upon proof that such materials have been used for such purposes no duties shall be paid thereon. But vessels receiving the benefit of this section shall not be allowed to engage in the coastwise trade of the United States more than two months in any one year except upon the payment to the United States of the duties of which a rebate is herein allowed.

Thereafter the vessel was engaged in the foreign trade for more than four years. On June 21, 1900, being then in the port of Honolulu, Hawaii, she exchanged her foreign master for coastwise enrollment, clearing from Honolulu and continuing in the coasting trade for more than two months in the year 1900. During all this time the sheathing remained upon the bark's hull. On her return to Honolulu the full duties of the yellow metal in question, amounting to $284.20, were exacted by the collector at that port, under section 12 of the act of 1897, which was then in force, said section 12 corresponding exactly to section 7 of the act of 1894. The protest claims that the collector's action was unauthorized.

In the case in re Spreckels & Bros. Co. (104 Fed. Rep., 879), reversing board decision in re Spreckels & Bros. Co. (G. A. 3694), the circuit court for the northern district of California found, upon the testimony of expert witnesses, that the life and effectiveness of metal sheathing of this character does not continue longer than from two and a half to three years. That evidence, as set forth in the opinion of the court, being applicable to the merchandise before us, is made part of the record in this case. It is strongly corroborated by the proofs which were filed with this protest.

We find accordingly that, at the time the Edward May undertook her coastwise voyage, the yellow metal on her hull was worn out and unfit for further use than to be remanufactured.

The Spreckels case cited, supra, which arose under section 8 of the tariff act of 1890, of which sections 7 of the act of 1894, and 12 of the present act were re-enactments in more liberal terms, involved precisely the question now before the board. We quote the following remarks from the opinion:

It could hardly have been intended by Congress to permanently exclude from the coastwise trade for ten months in the year a vessel built in the United States because it had used in its construction or equipment, free of duty, some foreign materials, the use or life of which was of short duration. The statute specifically provides that "upon proof that such materials have been used for such purpose (construction or equipment) no duties shall be paid thereon." In what way is this exemption qualified by the provision "that vessels receiving the benefit of this section shall not be allowed to engage in the coastwise trade of the United States for more than two months in any one year except upon payment of the duties?" Suppose an imported Manila or wire rope has been completely used up on board of a vessel, must the duties be paid upon such an article, notwithstanding its destruction, to secure the privilege of engaging in the coastwise trade for more than two months in the year? The requirement of duty on imported material used in the construction and equipment of a vessel appears to be a reasonable regulation, if the material continues to exist in a useful condition. But if it is worn out, and its life has gone as a useful or serviceable article, the payment of the duties does not appear to be a reasonable requirement within the spirit and the purpose of the regulation.

And further:

Is there any warrant for the assumption that Congress intended to impose a duty upon material after it had been used and become practically worthless, simply as a penalty for its retention upon the vessel? The statute is silent upon this point, and the inference to be drawn from this silence is purely a matter of construction, to be determined by the general spirit and intent of the statute. As it is not to be presumed that an injustice was within the legislative intent, wherever a statute is capable of two constructions, one of which would work manifold injustice, and the other would work no injustice, it is the duty of the courts to adopt the latter. (Lau Ow Bew vs. United States, 144 U. S., 47, 59; 12 Sup. Ct., 517, 36 L., ed. 340, and cases cited.) In accordance with these principles, the court will consider that the section in controversy applies only to material that is useful for the purpose for which it is intended to be used.

It was judged accordingly that a shipowner was entitled to the cancellation of duties on yellow sheathing metal which had been in use more than four years, notwithstanding he had allowed it to remain on the vessel and accepted the consequent lower rating.

The merchandise seems also to be entitled to exemption from duty under section 8 of the tariff act of 1894, which reads as follows:

Section 8—That all articles of foreign production needed for the repair of American vessels engaged in foreign trade, including the trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States, may be withdrawn from bonded warehouses free of duty, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

Following the authority cited, the protest is sustained and the collector's decision reversed, with instructions to reliquidate the entry accordingly.

Oklahoma's Big Vote.

The total vote at the Territorial election in Oklahoma last year was 73,000, in Arizona it was 16,000, in New Mexico 30,000 and in Hawaii 9,500, a total in these four Territories of 127,500. Idaho, which is a State in which there is equal suffrage for women as well as men, polled 15,000 fewer votes than Oklahoma. Wyoming, in which also woman suffrage prevails, polled 15,000 votes fewer than New Mexico, and Nevada polled 6,000 votes fewer than Arizona. These three States had collectively 88,000 votes. They have six United States Senators; the four Territories have none.

The horse abattoir at Linnton, which was shut down last fall, has started up again, says a Portland, Ore., dispatch. As conditions are more favorable for its successful operation, it is likely to be kept running indefinitely. About 800 cayuse ponies have been sent in from the ranges, and it is probable that 10,000 will be slaughtered this year. It is estimated that there are more than 500,000 cayuse ponies ranging over the country tributary to this market. Stockmen are very anxious that these horses should be driven away, to preserve the ranges to cattle and sheep.

Horse meat has found favor in Sweden and Norway, and several orders have been received from there.

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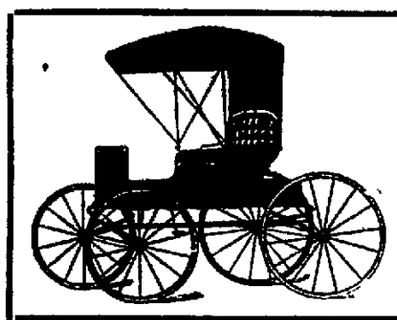

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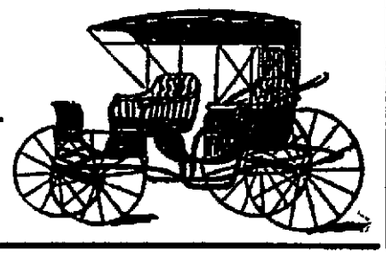

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FRIDAY : : : : : : : : MAY 17

Ten to one that the House will yet hold the Governor responsible for not giving it time enough to consider the Appropriation bill.

Government by resolution would be worse than government by an oligarchy. Yet it is the favorite means of Mr. Emmeluth, our leading Zoo statesman, to "Americanize" the group.

The ship captain who has arrived in Jamaica to hand over nine of his crew for trial for refusing to work at sea, is a lucky man. That is, he is lucky in not having to go to court with them in some other island that shall be nameless here.

The man who makes two blades of grass come up where one grew before is a public benefactor, but the Maui men who want to plant three newspapers where only one can live, will some day see the righteous forsaken and his seed begging bread.

The Advertiser, in the interests of justice, suggests that the Grand Jury call witnesses and find out, if it can, who gave Mortimer I. Stevens money with which to get out of the country. The jury has already been informed that no one is so highly placed that he can dodge an investigation.

A resolution to "fire" the Board of Health because it did not choose to interfere with the free movements of American citizens who came into the country without contagious diseases, is gazetted for the House this morning. Meanwhile the Appropriation bill is getting dusty on the shelf.

Mr. Emmeluth announced yesterday, amid tears, that he was "not going to make an ass of himself any longer." Let us hope that the member for Bedlam will stick to his resolve. He has cultivated the habit and the taste for so many years that it will be hard for him to break away However, here's hoping.

The probability is that if the new bailiff law which permits a political judge to pack a grand jury with his political friends and then to pack a petit jury to try indictments, is attacked on the general proposition that all laws enacted by this mixed-language Legislature are invalid, a great public service will have been done.

Judge Edings, in his sitting in the court of absent Judge Gear, is winning good opinions from the bar and public. He does nothing sensational, tries none of his cases in the newspapers and in the fairness of his decisions leaves nothing to be desired. Though a journal which did not rejoice over his appointment, the Advertiser feels in duty bound to make record of his success.

Humphreys' organ weeps Emmeluthian tears because Governor Dole has appointed some district magistrates who cannot speak English. Whether the charge is true we are unable to say, but if it is, the reason for such appointments is clear: The Governor wanted to have somebody on the bench who could understand the language of the job lot of native attorneys that Humphreys foisted on the bar a fortnight or so ago.

The Home Rule organs are immensely satisfied with the Grand Jury, which they say is the most representative one ever gathered in these islands. If any one will point out a single friend or supporter of the Dole Government in the jury, a single man who was not a Royalist in 1893, if he lived here then, or a single man arriving here since 1893 who has not a personal grudge against the Dole Government, the Advertiser would be glad to print his name.

Statesman Kalauokalani explained, with much precision, why he wanted a Senate Committee to investigate the quarantined Porto Ricans. He understood that they had smallpox, and this being true, he believed a committee should go among them and stop its spread. Whether the Solons would stop it by resolution or whether Kalauokalani thought that even the smallpox could not withstand the counter-irritant effect of a Legislative joint committee, we do not know.

The Legislature especially that part of it which responds to the political dementia of Mr Emmeluth seems to think that Hawaii can be governed by resolution No matter what the law may be, if the Legislature passes a resolution the latter must take precedence and be obeyed For example the course of the Board of Health towards the Porto Ricans was the legal one and the only legal one yet Emmeluth proposed by means of a concurrent resolution to compel some other procedure by that body or else "fire the Board A greater travesty on law and order could hardly have been devised Had the Board of Health stopped the Porto Ricans as Emmeluth wanted it to do the members would not only have run afoul of the United States court but would have exposed themselves to damage suits in the Territorial court. Has it ever occurred to Mr. Emmeluth, as a professional statesman, that when the Legislature wants to effect a statutory change it must, with executive help, enact a law, and that no resolution, however concurrent, can have effect as a substitute?

CHARGED WITH BRIBERY.

Has the Grand Jury made up its mind as yet what to do about the charges against the honesty of the Legislature repeated by Judge Humphreys in his paper on April 3d? The charges originally appeared in an obscure native print, but Judge Humphreys thought them important enough to be translated for his own journal, and he headed them up in black type. Here is the judge's deliverance:

The following rattling editorial appeared in a late edition of the "Ke Aloha Aina." The paper was circulated among certain members of the House of Representatives and caused quite a little stir. Representative Kumalae thinks the article applies to the late unlamented franchise-grabbing bill of the Hawaiian Tramways Company and believes that the story does some of the members a grave injustice. Today he will introduce a resolution asking that the article be thoroughly investigated by a committee of the House, so that the blame, if there is any will be placed in the right quarter. Kumalae translated the article for the Republican as follows:

We have received a correct report that the sum of $1,500 is now being held in the hands of some members of the Home Rule party, which was given to them as a bribe, by a person, to work for the benefit of his company

The intention of that person is that some bill may be brought in this present Legislature, to benefit his company, that is, he wants the Government to allow his company to operate as it is now, for forty or fifty years more.

This bill, for which this sum of money has been given, was introduced in the House and tabled until such time as it could be raised and passed upon

When it is understood that such bill has been brought in and passed, then we believe will be the time that such sum will be divided among them

We are sorry for the other members who are not in this deal.

We will publish the names of these members in the near future. The Senators and Representatives of the other Islands are not in this deal, but some Honolulu members are.

You may hide all you want, but the electrical eyes of the "Ke Aloha Aina" will find you out, because the Big Book has said, 'What is done in private shall be exposed in public "

'KE ALOHA AINA."

March 23, 1901.

Unless the Grand Jury feels a sense of moral restraint against investigating anybody but the Governor and his friends, it might summon Humphreys and ask him what there was in the Ke Aloha Aina's charges which induced him to republish them? The judge would have to appear, as there is nobody so high—or so low—as to have immunity from the jury's searchlight.

OFF ON A TANGENT.

The business for which the Legislature was convened in extra session, that of passing the Appropriation bill, was blocked yesterday in the House, as for several days before, by the erratic courses of John Emmeluth. For most of the session his mania has been the Governor, and his speeches and resolutions about that official have used up something like $3,000 worth of time, with no other result than to make the House ridiculous and to win for the plumber-statesman the interest of medical specialists. Now Mr. Emmeluth has gone off on another tangent, and we find him weeping salt tears over the fact that the Porto Rican immigrants include some sick people, and proposing, in all seriousness, to investigate the methods of the United States quarantine, and to annul provisions of the Inter-State Commerce Act. What right the Territory or the Legislature has to concern itself with such matters ought to be referred to a committee of one, consisting of the Home Rule statesman who, early in the session, brought in a resolution to abolish the Federal quarantine.

Does not Mr. Emmeluth know that these Porto Ricans, unless they have contagious disease, enjoy as much right to enter these islands and to come and go between them as he has himself? A traveller from Porto Rico has the same privilege of entrance and domicile here that any other person, not expressly inhibited by law, has under the American flag He is as much of a citizen of the United States as is an inhabitant of Alaska. To attempt to stop him from entering the port of Honolulu or from passing between the islands of the group, after the Federal quarantine officer has given him a clean bill of health, is to run the risk of a collision with the United States court. Mr Emmeluth, though one of the noisiest of our professional "Americans," seems to forget, oftener than any one we know, that Hawaii has been annexed

That a few of the Porto Ricans had been starved before they left home and have not stood the long journey well is admitted, but the majority of them are going to be benefited in pocket and health by coming here It is the part of humanity to give them a chance and that is what is being done At any rate the Territory cannot intervene, and it simply wastes time and money by trying to If Mr Emmeluth's lachrymo-political glands bulge with moisture over the plight of a few sickly immigrants let him go down into his pocket and buy them delicacies and hire them nurses That would be more becoming however less theatrical, than wasting the time of the Legislature by leading it off on wild goose chases Every moment given up to the scatter-brained adventure of Emmeluth yesterday was squandered The Federal quarantine officer having done his duty, the Legislature had no more to do with subsequent proceedings than it had with the wayfarings of the new comet

But it had a great deal to do in the way of the public business which it was paid to perform and which it culpably neglected so that the wild eyed Emmeluth the member for Bedlam might make a fool of it.

At intervals Wilcox or somebody acting for him sends hundreds of papers to the native Hawaiians containing notices of the Island Delegate fervid enough in their tone to have been written by himself Probably most of them were The point we wish to make, however, is that the papers in question have no standing, are in no sense official and would if paid enough for it, describe the whole Hawaiian Legislature as a typical body of Puritans, and Emmeluth as a glass of fashion and a mould of form.

WHEN THE PRESIDENT TRAVELS.

In the Saturday Evening Post Mr. Henry L. West tells about the manner in which our Presidents do their traveling. Few monarchs in Europe have greater care exercised with respect to their journeys. It is not in the nature of toadying to greatness, but because the death of our President, irrespective of his personality, would be a great national calamity. First of all, says Mr. West, the percentage of possibility of accident "is reduced to a minimum in the selection of cars for the President's train. New coaches, which have just left the shop, are preferred. Axles, wheels, springs, journals, brakes, couplings—in fact, all of the important factors in the makeup of a train—are carefully examined and tested before being allowed to depart with their precious human freight. The engine selected is the best in the service, and is run by the most reliable engineer in each division of the road, the man upon whom the company can rely for the exercise of caution and of the best judgment in time of emergency. In no case, however, is he allowed to bear alone the responsibilities of his important position. On the opposite side of the cab sits a man less grimy, perhaps, and without overalls. He is the road foreman of the division. Neither the engineer nor the road foreman speaks to the other as the train rolls swiftly along. Their eyes are on the long line of steel rails that stretches away into the distance, but they are thinking of the smooth-faced, dark-eyed man who is in the rear car, smiling and conversing with his friends, and in whom all the greatness of the Republic is personified. They feel their heavy responsibility, and they give a sigh of relief when the end of their division is reached."

As the train glides from division to division, says Mr. West, quiet men, who seem to know no one except the conductors and other train men, slip into some vacant seat in a sleeping car or sit and smoke in the combination car, just behind the engine. They chat with each other, occasionally glancing at their watches, and are always alert. They are the division superintendents, masters of transportation or others high in authority. "Suppose," said Mr. West to one of these officials while riding on a Presidential train, "that some evil-disposed person should displace a rail for the purpose of killing the President?"

"Any attempt to wreck this train, with designs upon the life of the President," was the emphatic reply, "would have to be carried into execution in less than five minutes. Just before we left the last station an engine, with two men in the cab, slipped out on the main track, and is now just ahead of the Presidential train. If any body has displaced a rail, or set fire to a bridge, or opened a switch, the engine ahead will feel the blow. It is our picket line. Between the passing of that engine over the track and the coming of the Presidential train there is not time enough for anybody to displace a rail."

When asked if the track was kept clear of other trains in order to prevent collisions, the official responded: "Oh, no. We can guard against collisions. We cannot, however, prevent the breaking down of some old freight car. It would be just our luck, if freight were moving, to have a car jump the track, or something else happen to blockade the track and delay this train. We could not afford to have the President kept waiting in the woods for four or five hours. The safest way is the best way, so at present all our trains are on sidings."

Furthermore, an engine follows the Presidential train in order to have power at hand in case anything went wrong with the Presidential locomotive. And, usually, the railroads keep a man at every bridge, switch and tunnel until the Presidential train has passed. So the line is virtually picketed from end to end, and the possibility of accident is reduced to the minimum.

Mr. West tells us, however, that the Presidential train bears at least one autocrat before whom everybody must bow. It is the chef who presides over the private dining car, and his importance is illustrated by two incidents which Mr. West recounts as follows:

"On the way to the Nashville exposition the chef cooked a mess of trout with such perfect skill that he was summoned to the Executive's presence for deserved commendation. When the message was conveyed to the chef, the answer was as unexpected as it was firm. 'If the President wants me,' he said, surveying his little kingdom of pots and pans, 'he can find me here.' And there, it might be added, the chef remained.

"The other incident occurred at Chattanooga. The train was to start at 2 o'clock on Monday morning, the President desiring to avoid Sunday travel, but the night was so unbearably hot that the President sanctioned the moving of the train at 10 o'clock Sunday night to a suburb about eight miles from the city Everybody was on board except the chef That independent and indispensable gentleman appeared at 2 o'clock in the morning, according to the original schedule time Imagine his surprise when he found an engine and coach in waiting for him. He rode in solitary dignity out to the suburb, and was then transferred to the President's car 'It is the first time I ever knew of a special train being run for a cook,' said the superintendent of this road with disgust in his voice, as he gave orders to have the engine and coach sent back to the city"

The famous old Harper's Bazar, so long a weekly has become a monthly It will appear as a magazine of one hundred pages finely illustrated. The daily papers with their elaborate fashion pages have spoilt the business of the weekly Bazar but the proprietors doubtless think that if they can get into the field of the Ladies' Home Journal they will find more room The result will be awaited with interest by the old readers of the Bazar

Judge Humphreys chooses to assert in print that the editor of the Advertiser introduced Mortimer I Stevens whose suspicious departure the judge dislikes to talk about, to the people whom Stevens bilked. As usual, the judge is conspicuously inexact. There is not a man in or out of Honolulu who was ever introduced to Stevens by the editor of the Advertiser.

THE PORTO RICANS.

The other day a man in the Legislature complained because the planters had imported women and children with their adult male laborers. It was a singular complaint to make, and one in sharp contrast with the usual one, namely, that the neglect of the planters to import laborers with their families was a menace to the moral welfare of the group.

In point of fact the planters should be thanked rather than abused for this policy. It is one that has sunk them much money, for the expense of bringing over a boy of twelve and upward is as great as that of bringing in a man; and as for women, they cost in fares and food as much as their husbands do. But the planters reasoned and rightly reasoned, that laborers who came with their families would make better workmen and better citizens than those without. So they willingly paid the extra bills.

That some of the women and children looked thin and weak on arriving here was to have been expected. Poverty is dire in Porto Rico, and the voyage of six or seven thousand miles in steerage and emigrant cars would test the fiber of a well-nourished man. But the peons who came first are now showing the effects of good food and care; and those who have lately come are likely, we think, to bless the day of their arrival. Certainly, there would be no kindness in sending back those who most need food and shelter, nor in separating their families.

One would judge from the tone of the Official Court circular that fear of the effect of the Nolte story on the fortunes of the Home Rule Legislature, a body which the circular has been implicated with, is its dominant impulse. An effort is made to fix the responsibility of the story on a reporter who is absent and sick with nervous prostration, and therefore, like defenceless women, subject to the Circular's attack. As Mr. Nolte, not the Advertiser's man, told of the free lunch episode in the presence of witnesses, it is unnecessary to go much further, least of all to a sickbed. If deemed essential, however, to corroborate Mr. Nolte's story, as published by this paper in interview form, the testimony of the reporter who saw certain legislators take lunch without paying their bills, can be had in a few days.

An attack upon the salary of Superintendent Atkinson follows the threat of John Emmeluth to punish him for the "Simian headline" which, awhile ago, appeared in the columns of the Star. That Mr. Atkinson had no more to do with the headline than he had with the presswork, is a fact that could probably be established by the entire Star force. As we understand Mr. Atkinson's present relation to the Star, it is that of an occasional contributor, and does not involve any kind of editorial accountability. It is unfair to hold him responsible for a headline that he never saw before he received his copy of the paper.

The Home Rule statesmen who have gone to San Francisco to put resolutions condemning Governor Dole in the hands of the President should read the experience New Mexican malcontents had when they called on McKinley to ask him to remove Governor Otero. It may save them, if they see it in time, from a chillier experience than their exposed tropical natures can stand.

NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

New Mexico is eager for statehood.

Marino Prado, Peru's revolutionist, is dead.

Lily Langtry has sold her Utah real estate.

A music publishing trust is to be formed.

A lead combine is being arranged in St. Louis.

A siren whistle is to be placed on Point Arguello, Cal.

It is said that the Alaska packers have gone into a combine.

The vice crusade in New York is still vigorously continued.

The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall are now in Australia.

All the big watch factories of America are to effect a combine.

Naval Surgeon Biddle will probably be freed from his actress wife.

The appropriations for the Swedish army have been greatly increased.

J. P. Morgan's agents have secured options on Hocking Valley coal mines.

The Ameer of Afghanistan has sent an agent to Germany to purchase guns.

The report of smallpox among the Alaskan Indians has been confirmed.

Count Von Waldersee will return to Germany about the middle of June.

The coal tax passed the House of Commons by a majority of over a hundred.

New York capitalists are building a beet sugar refinery in Phoenix, Arizona.

Russia favors the American proposals in the matter of the Chinese indemnity.

Five men were buried under a snowslide at Sunrise City, Alaska, on March 30th.

Channen's painting, "The Flower Girl," has been purchased for the British nation.

Serious disturbances almost amounting to anarchy, are reported from South Italy.

The withdrawal of troops from China will begin only when the indemnity matter is settled.

It is reported that famine will make it necessary to move the Chinese court to Kai Feng Fu.

A German soldier recently shot a Russian lieutenant dead in a fracas on the Taku road, China.

The French owners of the Panama canal are said to be anxious to sell to the United States.

The Internal Revenue Commissioner has ruled that there is to be no change in tobacco and snuff stamps.

One thousand captured Filipnos are to be released soon Former Filipino officers are anxious to fight the Ladrones.

Theater Collapses.

SALT LAKE, May 3.—The north wall of the Salt Lake Theater, corner of First South and State streets, collapsed about 1 o'clock this morning. So far as known no one was hurt The building, which probably will have to be torn down, was built nearly forty years ago in the days of Brigham Young, and was one of the landmarks of the city

Eruptions

Dry, moist, scaly tetter, all forms of eczema or salt rheum, pimples and other cutaneous eruptions proceed from humors, either inherited, or acquired through defective digestion and assimilation.

To treat these eruptions with drying medicines is dangerous.

The thing to do is to help the system discharge the humors, and to strengthen it against their return.

Hood's Sarsaparilla permanently cured J. G. Hines, Franks, Ill., of eczema, from which he had suffered for some time; and Miss Alvina Wolter, Box 212, Algona, Wis., of pimples on her face and back and chafed skin on her body, by which she had been greatly troubled. There are more testimonials in favor of this great medicine than can be published.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. No longer put off treatment. Buy a bottle of Hood's today.

Southern Exposition Wants Local Exhibit.

J. F. Knapp, special commissioner of the South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition, is in the City for the purpose of securing the transference of the educational exhibit from Buffalo at the close of the Pan-American Exposition to Charleston. An attempt will also be made through the Chamber of Commerce to secure the late exhibit at the Paris Exposition now on its way back to Hawaii. Mr. Knapp has further interviewed the Chamber with regard to the possibility of securing an agricultural exhibit. A formal request will be sent in and a special meeting called to take up the matter.

Mr. Knapp has seen Mr. Atkinson, who is favorable to the sending on of the educational exhibit, and will today meet the Committee on Public Education and endeavor to persuade them to add a sufficient amount to the appropriation for the expense of packing and unpacking the Buffalo exhibit, the Exposition being willing to bear all the cost of transportation to Charleston.

Space will be provided and the exhibit set up to the best advantage, free of charge. There will, of course, be a necessity for the continuance of the services of Miss Davison or some other available person as explanatory exhibitor.

The Exposition at Charleston opens on December 1st continuing until the 1st of June, 1902. The buildings and grounds are to be ready by October 1st. Four of the most important buildings, the Cotton Palace, the Palace of Agriculture, Commerce and Administration buildings are already roofed, while promises of State buildings are coming in rapidly.

Mr. Knapp's territory embraces the States and Territories west of the Mississippi and out of fourteen requests for exhibits but two States have shown any hesitancy in promising to participate, sums having been already voted in several instances for that purpose.

Already as much money as that used at the Omaha Exposition has been arranged for and the Charleston Exposition promises to be second only to the World's Fair of 1893 at Chicago. There will be more money behind it than the Pan-American affair can boast and the buildings, judged from the architect's drawings, should outclass those at Buffalo.

While the Exposition was designed primarily to call attention to the development of the Southern States in the last quarter of a century especially with regard to the cotton manufacture and the agricultural products peculiar to the South, such as tea, hemp and tobacco, prominence being given to exhibits from the West Indies in particular and from Mexico and the South and Central American Republics.

A special West Indian Commissioner has been appointed and sent to Cuba and Porto Rico for the purpose of properly presenting the enterprise of those islands.

The site chosen is situated in the suburbs of Charleston upon the eastern bank of the Ashley river and covers about 160 acres. Electric railroads make the Exposition easy of access Much work will be laid out upon the grounds, on which many typical Southern trees are now growing The grand avenue of State buildings will present a novel feature in the reproduction of characteristic buildings of the separate States represented as Mount Vernon, Washington Irving's home, etc. A negro building typical of a Southern homestead will be a feature.

The whole process of tea making, growth, drying, curing and packing will be shown, while the West Indies are expected to show the sugar cane industry to the best advantage.

Not simply in rivalry of West Indian sugar and coffee exhibits does Mr Knapp urge Hawaii's representation at his Exposition, but he lays particular stress on the opportunity for presenting Hawaii in a favorable light to the numerous tourists who will throng to Charleston during the Exposition.

"In ordinary times," said Mr Knapp, "fifty thousand tourists come annually to Charleston, to stay there, or en route to Florida and the Gulf States. The Exposition would greatly increase the number and bring them all directly to Charleston. An exhibit and a distribution of literature should prove a great card for this Territory.

"The Quebec provinces have grasped the opportunity offered for drawing the attention of tourists in their direction and are spending a good deal of money to make their display interesting. I am convinced that any efforts made by this Territory would be well expended and bring most satisfactory returns. Mr. Knapp returns to the Coast on the Sonoma to further confer with California on the question. Oregon has already voted liberally towards the project.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LYLE A. DICKEY.—Attorney at Law and Notary Public. P. O. box 786. Honolulu, H. I. King and Bethel Sts.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

J. HUSTACE.—Wholesale and Retail Grocer, 212 King St.; Tel. 119. Family, plantation and ships' stores supplied on short notice. New goods by every steamer. Orders from the other Islands faithfully executed.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO., Ltd.—Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts. Hollister & Co., Agents.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY—Freight and passengers for all Island ports.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, May 15, 1901.

NAME OF STOCK.	Capital	Val	Bid	Ask.
MERCANTILE.				
C. Brewer & Co.	1,000,000	100	......	425
N. S. Sachs' Dry Goods Co., Ltd.	60,000	100		......
L. B. Kerr & Co., Ltd.	200,000	50		50
SUGAR.				
Ewa	5,000,000	20	28	28½
Hamoa	175,000	100	......	......
Haw Agricultural Co	1,000,000	100	......	300
Haw. Com. & Sug. Co.	2,312,750	100	50	......
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	2,000,000	20	40	40½
Honomu	750,000	100		175
Honokaa	2,000,000	20	......	......
Haiku	500,000	100		240
Kahuku	500,000	20	25½	26½
Kihei Plan. Co. Lt. a	1,050,000	50	9	......
" Paid up	1,500,000	50	11	12
Kipahulu	160,000	100	......	......
Koloa	300,000	100	......	165
Kona Sugar Co.	600,000	100	......	50
McBryde S. Co. Lt. A	822,500	20	......	7
" Paid up	1,500,000	20	......	12
Nahiku Sugar Co. A	......	20	......	......
" Paid up	......	20	......	......
Oahu Sugar Co.	3,600,000	100	150	162½
Onomea	1,000,000	20	......	......
Ookala	500,000	20	......	18½
Olaa Sugar Co. Lt. As	312,500	20	4½	4½
" Paid up	2,500,000	20	14½	15
Olowalu	150,000	100	......	150
Paauhau Sug. Plan. Co	5,000,000	50	......	......
Pacific	500,000	100	......	......
Paia	750,000	100	......	295
Pepeekeo	750,000	100	......	180
Pioneer	2,000,000	100	160	165
Waialua Agr. Co.	4,500,000	100	100½	107½
Wailuku	700,000	100	......	325
Waimanalo	252,000	100	......	......
Waimea	126,000	100	......	90
STEAMSHIP COS.				
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100	......	100
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	500,000	100	......	105
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Hawaiian Electric Co.	250,000	100	......	......
Hon. Rp. Tr. & Ld. Co.	250,000	100	......	......
Hon. Steam Laundry.	25,000	100	......	......
Mutual Telephone Co.	30,000	10		15
O. R. & L. Co.	2,000,000	100	105½	106
People's Ice & Ref. Co.	150,000	100	......	......
BANKS.				
First National Bank	......	......	......	......
First Am. Savings Bk. & Trust Co.	......	......	......	105½
BONDS.				
Haw. Govt. 5 per cent.	......	......	97½	......
Haw. Govt. Postal Savings 4½ per cent.	......	......	......	......
Hilo R. R. Co. 6 per ct.	......	......	97½	......
Hon. R. T. & L. Co.	......	......	......	......
Ewa Plantation 6 p.c.	......	......	100	......
O. R. & L. Co.	......	......	102	......
Oahu Plant. 6 p. c.	......	......	101	......
Olaa Plan. 6 p. c.	......	......	......	......

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

Days		High Tide Large	Ht. of Tide	High Tide Small	Low Tide Large	Low Tide Small	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises & Sets
		p.m.	Ft.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.			Rise
Mon	13	12.[illegible]	1.5	....	5.[illegible]	6.[illegible]	5.[illegible]	6.[illegible]	1.4[illegible]
Tues	14	1.27	1.7	0.2[illegible]	6.[illegible]	7 54	5.[illegible]	6.[illegible]	2.27
Wed.	15	2.12	1.[illegible]	1.[illegible]	7.14	8 [illegible]	5.[illegible]	6.[illegible]	3.13
Thur.	16	2.54	2.0	2 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	9.4[illegible]	5.[illegible]	6.[illegible]	4.0[illegible]
Frid	17	3.[illegible]	2 1	2 4[illegible]	8.[illegible]	10.[illegible]	5.[illegible]	6.[illegible]	5 54
									Sets.
Sat.	18	4 [illegible]	2 2	3 [illegible]	9 1[illegible]	11.[illegible]	5 21	6.[illegible]	7.[illegible]
Sun	19	5.04	2.2	4.[illegible]	9 [illegible]	a.m.	5.[illegible]	6.[illegible]	[illegible]
Mon	20	5.51	2 1	5.[illegible]	10 [illegible]	0.[illegible]	5.[illegible]	6.[illegible]	[illegible]

New moon on the 17th, 7:[illegible] p. m.

Times of the tide are taken from the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey tables.

The tides at Kahului and Hilo occur about one hour earlier than at Honolulu.

Hawaiian standard time is 10 hours 30 minutes slower than Greenwich time, being that of the meridian of 157 degrees 30 minutes. The time whistle blows at 1:30 p. m., which is the same as Greenwich, 0 hours 0 minutes. Sun and moon are for local time for the whole group.

THE BOARD MET IN SECRET

Health Authorities Held Private Meeting to Discuss Porto Ricans.

A meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, presumably for the purpose of discussing and acting upon the Porto Rican matter

Reporters were carefully excluded from the meeting. As the reason for this it was given out that the board wished to informally discuss private matters, and that through courtesy to the Legislature it was deemed best to withhold the board's deliberations from the press until after such action as the board might take had been made known to the Legislature.

The members of the board were in conference until after 5 o'clock.

A cloudburst flooded the town of Fort Madison, Iowa. The gas mains were filled with water and the city left in darkness.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE SENATE AND HOUSE

The Upper Branch Does Some Work.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

The Senate treated itself to a surprise at yesterday's session, by settling down and working with such vigor, that when the noon recess was taken fifty items had been pased upon.

After the time-killing tactics indulged in by the Senate during the past few days, such an activity was not looked for.

After the usual preliminaries had been dispensed with the clerk read House bill No. 1, an Act to appropriate money for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the extra session and the unpaid bills of the regular session of the Legislature.

The bill passed first reading, and was made an order for today.

The appropriation bill was then taken up.

On Kanuha's motion the pay of messengers, three at $1,200 was reconsidered. The item was then divided into two separate parts, as follows:

1. Pay of messengers, two at $1,200, $2,400.

2. Pay of messenger and librarian, $1,440.

In support of his amendment, Kanuha explained that one of the messengers had been in the office for ten years, and that he was thoroughly conversant and familiar with the library. He therefore thought it no more than fitting that his salary should be increased.

On a great many of the items questions were asked by Kanuha and others as to who the persons named were. "Oily" Bill wanted to knock out one office, because a Republican held it.

Dr. Russel at one time while the salary of a minor office was being considered, arose, and gravely moved the itme pass at $4,000, for he was afraid the gentleman holding the office might be a friend of his.

The following are the items as changed and passed:

Pay of interpreters in all courts not specially provided for, $3,000.

Salary of first clerk, First Circuit, $3,600.

Salary of second clerk, First Circuit, $3,000.

Salary of third clerk, First Circuit, $2,400.

Salary of fourth clerk, First Circuit, $1,800.

An attempt was made to strike out this last item, which failed.

Salary of stenographers, $9,600. This item was amended to read "three" stenographers at $9,000.

Salary of district magistrate, Honolulu, first class, $5,000.

Salary of Hawaiian interpreters, $6,400.

Salary of Chinese interpreter and translator, $3,600.

Salary of Japanese interpreter and translator, $3,000.

Salary of Portuguese interpreter and translator, $1,200.

Salary of clerk and interpreter, Honolulu District Court, $2,400. This item was reduced to $2,000, and raised again to the sum mentioned in the bill.

Salary of Second District magistrate, second class (Lyle A. Dickey), $2,880; reduced to $2,400.

Salary of second clerk and interpreter, Honolulu District Court, $1,800.

Salaries of District Magistrates, Ewa, fourth class, $1,680; Koolaupoko, sixth class, $1,000; Koolauloa, seventh class, $800. The salary of the District Magistrate of Waialua was changed from the seventh to fourth class, and raised from $800 to $1200. Salary of District Magistrate, Waianae, seventh class, $800.

Salary of clerk, Second Circuit, $1,800.

Salaries of District Magistrates, Lahaina, third class, $2,200; Wailuku, $2,880; Makawao, third class, $2,200; Hana, fourth class, $1,680 (passed at $1,200); Kipahulu, eighth class, $600; Honuaula, seventh class, $800; Molokai, sixth class, $1,000; Lanai, eighth class, $600.

Salary of clerk, Third Circuit, $1,800 (passed at $1,200).

Salaries of District Magistrates, North Kohala, third class, $2,200; South Kohala, sixth class, $1,000; North Kona, fourth class, $1,680; South Kona, fourth class, $1,200. The two offices of District Magistrates of West and East Kau, $1,000 and $800, respectively, were consolidated, and the item placed at $1,680.

Salary of clerk, Fourth Circuit, $2,400.

Salary of assistant clerk and messenger, Fourth Circuit, $1,200.

Salary of stenographer, $2,400.

Salary of District Magistrate, South Hilo, first class B, $3,600.

Salary of clerk and interpreter, District Court, South Hilo, $1,200.

Salaries of District Magistrates, North Hilo, seventh class, $800; Hamakua, third class, $2,200; Puna, seventh class, $800.

Salary of clerk, Fifth Circuit, $1,500

Salaries of District Magistrates, Lihue, third class, $2,200; Koloa, fifth class, $1,200; Waimea, fourth class, $1,680; Kawaihau, sixth class, $1,000, and Hanalei, sixth class, $1,000.

The District Magistrates and clerks of the Second and Fourth Circuits were allowed $300, and the District Magistrate and clerk of the Third Circuit, $200 for traveling expenses.

The Senate then took the usual noon recess until 2 p. m., fairly well satisfied with their morning's work.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Senate was called to order at 2 o'clock for their afternoon session.

House Resolution 4 (by the plumber), relating to an investigation of the quarantine station, in order to find out the condition of things among the Porto Ricans detained there came up. It called for the appointment of six members of the House and three members from the Senate, to serve as a committee of nine, to do the investigating.

"Oily" moved to adopt the resolution.

Senator Carter was then recognized, and informed the honorable member from Lahaina that the quarantine station was under the control of the Federal authorities, and was something the members of this Legislature had nothing to do with, and if the committee was sent down there they would be refused entrance, which would be very humiliating to the members.

Senator Baldwin followed, and spoke in a similar strain against adopting the resolution. There was no doubt a number of Porto Ricans there would be found living in a squalid state, but as the station is under the Federal authorities it was out of the province of this Legislature to tackle it.

The distinguished Kalauokalani arose and spoke in favor of adopting this resolution, as the Porto Ricans, no doubt, had that dread disease, smallpox. The sending of a committee to investigate the condition of affairs was intended to try and keep this undesirable class of people from introducing any contagious diseases into these Islands.

Senator Carter warned the members to go slow in starting such an investigation. It was through the kindness and courtesy of the Federal authorities that they were placed there, and advised the members not to clash with the Federal officers, as they, the honorable members, would probably get the worst of it.

Senator Crabbe was then recognized, and moved to reject the resolution on the grounds that this session was called for the purpose of considering the appropriation bill, and not such resolutions as the one from Emmeluth, who was busy resoluting this and resoluting that, finding fault with the Governor, and now trying to find fault with the Federal authorities.

"Oily" Bill then moved the previous question, which carried, upon the show of hands.

The motion to adopt the resolution carried upon a strict party vote.

The president then announced Senators Baldwin, Russel and Kalauokalani a committee of three to act with the House committee.

"Oily" moved to adjourn.

Senator Crabbe moved to adjourn until next Monday, which found a ready second, in "Oily."

The Senate adjourned at 2:45, in order to allow the committee to start in on their investigation at quarantine island.

EMMELUTH DAY IN THE HOUSE

The War Paint Statesman Weeps and Refuses to be Comforted.

The sensation in the House yesterday morning was another resolution by Mr. Emmeluth.

It reads as follows:

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring,

That a committee to consist of nine members, six to be appointed by the speaker of the House, and three to be appointed by the president of the Senate, be appointed, to proceed immediately on appointment to Quarantine Island and inspect the condition of persons there detained and report their findings to this Legislature.

That until the committee do report, the Board of Health be directed to permit no persons of this Territory to depart from said Quarantine Island.

That a copy of this resolution be immediately forwarded to the president of the Board of Health, and that said committee be instructed to report their findings to the Legislature not later than the tenth day of this session.

JOHN EMMELUTH.

When the order of resolutions was announced by the speaker, and Mr. Emmeluth arose, "as usual," and announced another resolution, there was a bland smile all around the room, but as he spoke, it was evident he had something different from the common to offer this time.

He began in a calm voice by saying that he was sorry to have to continue to introduce resolutions, but that so long as the interests of the people demanded it, "Barkis is willing."

The resolution was read by the clerk. Mr. Emmeluth arose and moved its adoption, and to everybody's surprise, sat down. Mr. Kaniho promptly seconded the motion, whereupon Emmeluth spoke to the adoption of the resolution. He said, in part:

"I think it is proper that I should explain why I have introduced this resolution. The immigration of Porto Ricans has been going on ever since the erection of the Territory made it possible. Since then, and up to this morning, I have not knowingly ever seen a Porto Rican, though I have often tried to do so. The connections between the steamers that brought them in and the steamers that took them to the other Islands has been so close, however, that it has heretofore been impossible. This morning as I was reading the Advertiser, I saw that the Colon had arrived with a load of these Porto Ricans, and I went to the steamer to see them. I was too late, for they had all been taken off in mud scows to the quarantine island. I saw the ship which, presumably, had been cleaned up, and was in much better condition than during the voyage, and its condition, even in its improved state, was something frightful. I took a boat and went to the quarantine island, and arrived there just as the last load was debarking from the scows and were making their way to the sheds.

"The conditions prevailing on Kauai, where these people have been taken before, is well known. The whole strength of the government is being used to prevent the spread of an epidemic of smallpox brought by these people, and the most stringent measures are enforced on that account.

"As I stepped on the shore of the quarantine island, I saw a child of eight or nine years lying in the broiling sun, evidently afflicted with consumption, from its emaciated condition, and the way its eyes started out. Close by stood a man afflicted with lung trouble, who was too feeble to walk to the quarantine sheds. I cast my eyes along the wharf, and saw there many sitting down exhausted—exhausted by reason of physical disease and physical inanition.

"I spent the rest of my time trying to get permission from the quarantine authorities to let the entire Legislature go over there and see the conditions with their own eyes. I did not want them to take statements for the conditions, but I wanted them to see for themselves. But the United States quarantine authorities stated that the regulations would not permit of more than twelve to visit the place and make an inspection. The authorities are not adverse to investigation, but they wish to minimize the chances of spreading contagion.

"The physical condition of those people warrants their being detained here two weeks before being shipped to the other Islands, so that they can be properly fed before attempting the rough trip of a passage through our channels. Two-thirds of the people there are unable to travel."

Mr. Makekau said he was in favor of the resolution, but did not want another farce like the Molokai investigation, and other committees which did not report until too late to be of any use. He suggested adding the last clause, requiring the committee to report within the next four days, which amendment Mr. Emmeluth accepted.

Mr. Emmeluth's statements had been very calm up to this point, but when Mr. Dickey arose and desired to "ask the honorable gentleman what appropriation bill he proposes to suggest under this resolution," Mr. Emmeluth jumped to his feet, and speaking with a tremor in his voice, said, in part:

"For fifteen years there have been in this country appropriation after appropriation, year after year, for class privileges. If nothing can be done by this committee, they can at least show us how much has been spent to secure this class of people. It is well worth the time of the committee, and of this Legislature to know the conditions that exist on the quarantine island today. There are conditions there, Mr. Speaker, that would turn a man of stone. They would turn a heart of steel. I wept, Mr. Speaker, when I saw those conditions there this morning (weeps again). God knows that I do not want to see such things as these, and in the name of humanity, to say nothing about rights or equality, is why I stand here today.

"There are people on quarantine island, Mr. Speaker, who never should have left their homs and their surroundings. They should have been allowed to die in the home place. And they have been brought here to become a charge upon this community. They can never do a day's work during the existence God gives them in this country (Emmeluth weeps).

"I want this committee to go, and to go as quickly as possible. Go for the sake of humanity, for the sake of that little child lying there dying.

"Talk about appropriations. I do not care if we have to postpone our appropriation bill six months, if it is in the interests of humanity. I have a little heart in me yet" (Emmeluth weeps).

Mr. Aylett (Rep.) arose and spoke in his peculiarly sympathetic tone, in part, as follows:

"I am on the side to adopt this resolution, even if we have to neglect our muddy streets. I think it is in the interests of humanity to see that these poor people who have been cast upon our shores should be cared for.

"The remarks of the honorable gentleman remind me of crying after the milk is spilt. He was of those who told us Hawaiians that by overthrowing our Queen and securing annexation, all we Hawaiians would be wealthy. We would have so much money we could pick it up by the shovel full. He was in the annexation crowd in those days. It was we Hawaiians who cried then. I see it is Mr. Emmeluth who is crying today. If he had cried with us in '93, we would never have had the trouble we have today with these people. It is like crying over spilt milk, but I favor the resolution, for it is in the interests of humanity."

That ended the speechmaking, and the resolution was adopted without a call of the ayes and noes, which has been the tactics of the minority on all of Emmeluth's previous resolutions this extra session. The House then adjourned until 2 p. m.

Except for the quarantine matter, the morning passed without incident, save a communication from the Senate that the "vote of want of confidence" resolution had been killed by them. The House convened at the usual hour, and as no committees were ready to report, and there was nothing on the order of the day nor under unfinished business, the House would probably have adjourned again, had it not been necessary in the afternoon to appoint the committee on the quarantine resolution, if the Senate concurred.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House was slow in coming to order in the afternoon. The only business before them was the appointment of a committee to investigate the quarantine island, and not until word came down that the Senate had passed the resolution did the speaker call the House to order.

As soon as the notice from the Senate was read, the speaker appointed Messrs. Emmeluth, Dickey, Kumalae, Kellikoa, Puuki and Gilfillan as the members of the committee on behalf of the House, and they proceeded at once to the wharf in company with the Senate committee.

The following report from the finance committee was presented:

House of Representatives,
Honolulu, T. H., May 14, 1901.

Hon. J. A. Akina, Speaker House of Representatives.

Sir: Your Committee of Finance beg leave to report that they have examined the pay rolls and work of the offices of the Secretary and Treasurer and the Department of the Judiciary, and have the following to offer in addition to the recommendations handed in with the Appropriation bill for salaries:

In the office of the Secretary we recommend that the salary of recording clerk, $2,000, be stricken out and the other items remain as in the bill.

In the Judiciary Department we recommend that the item, "Salary of stenographer, $9,600, be changed to "Pay of stenographers, $4,000," in order that a fund may be created with which to hire stenographers when necessary, but have no official drawing a continuous salary. We would further advise that the House proceed at once to the consideration of the Appropriation bill in committee of the whole and in case additional light is needed on any special items, have them referred to committees.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN EMMELUTH.
J. K. KAULA.
C. H. DICKEY.

Mr Monsarrat thought that Mr. Dickey was too rapid in making up his report, and moved that the report be tabled, which carried.

The following interesting letter from the new Treasurer was read:

Territory of Hawaii,
Treasurer's Office,
Honolulu, Oahu, May 14, 1901.

Hon. J. A. Akina, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Sir: I have the honor to submit, in compliance with your request of May 10, 1901, asking for "Estimates relative to receipts from all sources for the biennial period proposed by the Appropriation bill and a statement covering necessary expenditures to July 1st, 1901," the following.

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES—MAY 1, 1901 to JUNE 30, 1901.

Receipts—		
Cash on hand May 1, 1901	$ 178,314 50	
Estimated receipts for May	90,000 00	
Estimated receipts for June	80,000 00	
Total estimated receipts		—$ 348,314 50
Expenditures—		
Salary and pay roll list, only, May	$ 97,000 00	
Salary and pay roll list only, June	97,000 00	
Outstanding salary and pay roll warrants, April 30, 1901	50,000 00	
Total estimated expenditures		—$ 244,000 00
Estimated balance, June 30, 1901		—$ 104,314 50

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30th, 1903.

Cash on hand July 1st, 1901, estimates		$ 104,314 50
Receipts—		
Taxes excluding "income tax"	$2,700,000 00	
Licenses	190,000 00	
Revenue stamps	200,000 00	
Bureau of Conveyances	28,000 00	
Fines and costs	141 000 00	
Honolulu water works	150,000 00	
Hilo, Laupahoehoe and Kahului and Koloa water works	20,000 00	
Honolulu market	27,500 00	
Public Works office	132,500 00	
Wharfage and pilotage fees	216,000 00	
Wharfage, Hilo	4,600 00	
Commissioner of Public Lands	230,000 00	
Kerosene and powder storage, Honolulu and Hilo	14,000 00	
Public Instruction	10,000 00	
Government realizations	45,000 00	
Estimate interest to be returned by the U. S. Government	170,000 00	
Total estimated receipts for period ending June 30, 1903		—$4,324,600 00
		$4,428,914 50

From the above should be deducted the following:

Total estimated receipts, period ending June 30, 1903		$4,428,914 50
Estimated amount of warrants to be registered for April, May and June, 1901, for current expenses	$ 215,000 00	
Unpaid bills for and prior to 1900 for which an appropriation will be asked, say	50,000 00	
Balance due on contracts now in force	65,295 10	
Emergency Road Act No. 3	26,500 00	
Court of Claims Act No. 15 at $500,000 per year	1,000,000 00	
Expenses of same	17,400 00	
Appropriation "special session 1901"	30,000 00	
		—$1,404,195 10
Leaving a balance of		—$3,024,719 40

upon which to base the Appropriation bills relative to salaries and pay rolls, current expenses, and for public improvements.

I have the honor to be, sir, yours most respectfully,

WM. H. WRIGHT.
Treasurer Territory of Hawaii.

There being nothing else before the House, the speaker suggested an adjournment, but Mr. Keiki (Rep.), secured a suspension of the rules to present the following "petition:"

Keanae, Maui, May 10, 1901.

Hon. Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives.

Sir: We, the undersigned, and taxpayers, also American citizens, of the Territory of Hawaii, under United States Government, living in the Island of Maui, so we ask your Honorable to put up at $1 each Member of the House of Representatives for the benefit of the Church of Our Lord at Keanae, Island of Maui.

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. K. KEIKI,
Fourth District.

This was too much for the House, and three members claimed the floor all at once to move adjournment, which carried with a rush.

Shipping at San Francisco.

The extraordinary growth of ocean commerce of San Francisco and the increase of the fleet of steamships engaged in the foreign trade, are noticeable to every observer of the San Francisco waterfront, remarks the San Francisco Chronicle. The docks are constantly filled with big steamships receiving or discharging cargoes. Some of these vessels are too long for the slips in which they lie and their hulls project far into the fairway beyond the ends of the piers. It is only a few years since many of these docks were constructed, and they were then supposed to be large enough to accommodate the biggest steamships that would be likely to arrive at this port for twenty years to come. This is all changed now. Piers and docks must be lengthened to adapt them for the big liners which are making San Francisco their home port. Shortly we shall see vessels at our wharves which will make the old Pacific Mail liners of twenty years ago look like cockleshells alongside them. Scarcely a day passes now but what a fleet of large steamships lie in the stream waiting for vacant berths at which they may discharge the cargoes they bring from across the Pacific, or from the islands of southern seas or the ports of Central and South America, with which we are developing a large and valuable commerce. The wharves at which these merchantmen are moored tell the story of our new foreign relations and the vast and varied resources of the State itself. These are scenes of great activity, and the commercial wealth of a score of nations is represented in the merchandise which is being handled on them.

A SPRAINED ANKLE QUICKLY CURED.

"At one time I suffered from a severe sprain of the ankle," says George E. Cary, editor of the Guide, Washington, Va. "After using several well recommended medicines without success, I tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and am pleased to say that relief came as soon as I began its use, and a complete cure speedily followed. This remedy has also been used in my family for frost bitten feet with the best results. I cheerfully recommend its use to all who may need a first-class liniment." Sold by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, H. T.

Wall street is greatly interested in the latest "self-made" man, Frederic P. Fish, who will draw $100,000 for twelve months' service as president of the American Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company. He was counsel for the New York Airbrake Company against the Westinghouse company after the reorganization of the General Electric Company.

HOW TO GAIN FLESH

Persons have been known to gain a pound a day by taking an ounce of Scott's emulsion. It is strange, but it often happens.

Somehow the ounce produces the pound; it seems to start the digestive machinery going properly, so that the patient is able to digest and absorb his ordinary food, which he could not do before, and that is the way the gain is made.

A certain amount of flesh is necessary for health; if you have not got it you can get it by taking Scott's Emulsion.

You will find it just as useful in summer as in winter, and if you are thriving upon it don't stop because the weather is warm.

If you have not tried it, send for free sample its agreeable taste will surprise you
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
409-415 Pearl Street, New York.
50c. and $1 00; all druggists.

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WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

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Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

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in prices is the market in flour and feed, and we follow it closely.

Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price.

The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

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Judd Building, Fort Street.

SOLD FOR $40,000 AN ACRE.

What is said to be the largest tract of land on Manhattan Island was sold a few days ago for $1,000,000. It contains twenty-five acres and is known as the Powers estate at Fort George. The building boom has made it gilt-edge residence property.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

The Only One in Stock

LADIES' DRESSING MIRROR, a very handsome article, with gilded frame—just what is needed by a ladies' tailor. Price extremely cheap.

Mahogany Cabinets
For music sheets; finest piano finish.

The ever welcome......
Reclining Chair
with adjustable back; in hard wood or wicker.

Rugs
A full line at the lowest prices in town.

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BIG VARIETY (of the best for the money)

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Trimmings to match.

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ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING

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THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER, IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. It
Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter. From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.

It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES
FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 2s 9d each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—By ALL CHEMIST and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World Famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

ENDED IN A FIASCO

Emmeluth Did Not Stop Porto Ricans.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

Under the Emmeluth resolution, reported elsewhere, a committee consisting of "Boss" Emmeluth, Gilfillan, Kumalae, Kellikoa, Puuki and Dickey of the House, and Senators Baldwin, Russel and Kalauokalani of the Senate, left for a visit to quarantine yesterday afternoon to investigate the conditions of the Porto Ricans detained there.

Permission to visit the island was given by the Federal authorities, and soon after the committee was on its way to the pier in charge of Dr. Barrington, one of the Federal quarantine officers. The Federal launch was used to transport the committee to the quarantine wharf, where the investigation was conducted.

There was a busy scene at the dock. Streams of healthy looking Porto Ricans carrying their belongings in trunks, handbags, hankerchiefs, etc., laughing and chattering with one another, passed along, seeming to have no care, and not realizing the object of the nine solicitous men composing the committee.

After some minutes had been spent by the different members of the committee in looking for something to weep over, their interest centered in "Boss" Emmeluth who, through the aid of an interpreter, was questioning some of the Porto Ricans.

"Ask that man sitting over there if he was examined for any disease," was Emmeluth's first question.

Through the interpreter, the man said that he had been.

"Ask that woman over there if she was examined," was the next question, put in excited tones.

The woman replied that she had been, and had been given some medicine, also.

"Ask them how they have been fed, and whether they have had plenty to eat or not," was the third question fired by the "Boss."

They replied they had not had anything to eat since morning, but that during their trip had been well treated and fed.

Such replies were heard from all sides, and Emmeluth, fearing he was going to be defeated in the object of his resolution, struck an attitude and shouted: "Are we going to allow these people to leave this island and allow them to scatter disease broadcast? I don't want these people to land here and become public charges." (Laughter.)

"That lies with the doctor in charge of the quarantine station to decide," answered Senator Baldwin.

Emmeluth began to rush around, trying to pick out sick people to weep over, but only one or two Porto Ricans were found in whom any traces of sickness were visible. A good many were pale looking and thin, but this was caused by the long journey they had taken and the manner in which they had been fed at home.

"They shall not leave this port in the Kinau or any other boat," he yelled.

"What authority have you to deny the right of an American citizen to land?" demanded Gilfillan. "You nor anybody else can't stop these people from coming to this island, if they want to come here."

"I do not believe in letting them leave this wharf," said Emmeluth, with heat. "If the Board of Health is above the Legislature, it is time to find it out."

While the "Boss" was trying to annul the citizenship of the Porto Ricans, boat-load after boat-load was being hurried over to the Kinau, which had been held since morning in order to carry the immigrants to their destination.

Senator Baldwin finally asked the "Boss" if the resolutions gave them the power to prevent the people from going. So far as he was concerned, he could not see anything in the resolution to prevent the people from leaving if they wanted to.

Emmeluth replied that the arguments on the floor of the House on the resolution gave them that power. He tried hard to ring in a bluff on the committee in regard to the resolution, but Senator Baldwin, in his cool manner, began to question the "Boss," much to his embarrassment. The latter could not show that legislative arguments were above the law.

At this juncture Dr. Russel called the attention of the committee to a woman carrying a child. The little one was suffering with a combination of typhoid fever and tropical worms, which is fatal. He also called attention to another child who had worms. "Tropical worms," said Dr. Russel, "are not necessarily fatal. It is only when typhoid fever sets in that death results."

These two cases were the only ones of sickness noted during the stay of the committee.

The "Boss" all this time had been running from place to place, and he finally selected Kumalae as the one most likely to listen to his "tale of woe."

"Kumalae," he said, "look at the class of people that you will have to contend with. Look at the children you will have to take care of and educate. It is an outrage, and I am in favor of stopping the people from leaving this harbor, if it takes the whole police force."

Emmeluth then held a whispered conversation with a boatman, after which, returning to where the members of the committee were standing, he demanded of Senator Baldwin, what was going to be done in regard to stopping the immigrants from leaving.

"Baldwin," he said, pointing to a boatload leaving the wharf, "look at the class of people you sugar planters are bringing to this country; look at that boatload; scarcely a half a dozen able-bodied men among them, the rest are children and women, who, eventually, will become a public charge. You ought to be ashamed of yourself."

"Those boys," replied Baldwin, "will grow up and become good laborers, and good citizens, and you might some day want some of those very lads to work on your plantation."

"I haven't got any plantation," snapped Emmeluth. "I socked $60,000 in one once upon a time, and that experience was enough for me. I don't want anything more to do with such scenes as this. It almost makes me weep to see such things as this going on here in this civilized community." (Weeps.)

Somebody referred to the Board of Health at this juncture, and the "Boss," with a big round oath, declared he would present a resolution today, "firing" the members of the Board of Health. Seeing that the tide was turning against him, Emmeluth decided to take matters into his own hands. He declared he would stop the Kinau from leaving, at all hazards. Shoving his hat down over his ears, he made a dash for a rowboat, held in readiness for him.

The "Boss" sat in the stern of the boat, hanging on the gunwales with a maniacal grip. From the stern of the boat he commenced to hurl cuss words and cries of "wiki wiki" at the bewildered native, who was manipulating the oars. Soon he reached the wharf and leaped ashore.

The last seen of the bewhiskered statesman he was hurrying up the dock to the street, where he caught a hack and drove with all possible haste to the Executive building, where he tried to persuade the "powers that be" to stop the Kinau from sailing. His mental disturbance aroused pity, but no one offered to help him.

Meanwhile, the Kinau sailed, and with it, another of the many resolutions introduced by "his whiskers," has "resolved" itself into nothing.

The rest of the committee left for the shore on the launch, favorably impressed by what they had seen, and any more stories about the "ill treatment," or "diseased condition" of the Porto Ricans, will be taken with a barrel of salt.

EMMELUTH INTERVIEWED.

Representative Emmeluth was interviewed last night by an Advertiser reporter in regard to the question of Porto Rican immigration. He said: "I feel that I cannot speak too strongly upon this subject. It is a question that involves more than simply the labor question. It is to the Territory the question of Americanization. We have either got to Americanize the Territory, or to give up and acknowledge that Americanization is not worth fighting for. The immigration of the class of Porto Ricans that are being poured into the midst of the islands, is not calculated to help to Americanize the Territory by any means. Have we not already got our hands full in the work of educating and Americanizing our mixed population of Chinese, Japanese and Hawaiian children, without adding another and a worse factor to the difficulty? The reports from the schools since the Porto Rican immigration began clearly illustrate the extra difficulty and expense to the Territory it has already caused. The Porto Rican children are overcrowding the schools whereever their fathers have been employed as laborers, and since the tuition of every child costs the Territory over $22 per year, not to speak of the cost of school building, etc., it will be seen that the importation of Porto Rican children is not a desirable thing for the tax-payers. The Porto Ricans pay no taxes at all, and the drain on the treasury for the education of their children is not offset by any return whatever.

"I questioned the immigrants that came in on the Colon, and found them to be very ignorant. Children fourteen and fifteen years of age that had never been to school at all, were among the immigrants. This sort of immigration is clearly calculated to complicate the difficulties of our already difficult problem of education.

"Another thing, there is apparently an attempt to deceive us in the matter of the ages of the immigrants. In the last lot the report was that there were 250 males—and I think that this was given out to convey the impression that there were that many able-bodied, grown-up laborers, capable of taking care of themselves. Instead of this being the case, we found that the children were in the majority, and there were many invalids and weak women. I surmise that there is a great deal of the responsibility at the other end of the line. It is probable that the United States authorities there will not allow laborers to leave without they bring along their families, and that may be the reason why we are receiving so many small children and invalided women as laborers. In view of the struggle we have ahead of us with our present difficulties, before we can accomplish the Americanization of the islands, such immigration is an imposition and a hardship.

"As I have said, this matter brings the situation to the front, presenting only two solutions. One is that we shall not tolerate the importation of Porto Rican laborers, and seek to work out the already difficult task of Americanizing Hawaii; the other alternative is that we shall give up the struggle altogether, and acknowledge that Americanization is not worth fighting for."

BEWARE OF A COUGH.

A cough is not a disease, but a symptom. Consumption and bronchitis, which are the most dangerous and fatal diseases, have for their first indication a persistent cough, and if properly treated as soon as this cough apepars are easily cured. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has proven wonderfully successful, and gained its wide reputation and extensive sale by its success in curing the diseases which cause coughing. If it is not beneficial it will not cost you a cent. For sale by all dealers and durggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, H. T.

Articles of incorporation were filed yesterday with the Territorial Treasurer by the Punahoa Land Co., Ltd.

David B. Lyman, Henry M. Lyman, Francis O. Lyman, of Chicago; Frederick S. Lyman, Rufus A. Lyman, Levi C. Lyman, of Hilo, and Emma L. Wilcox, of Lihue, are the incorporators. The capital stock is $1,200, divided into sixty shares of $20 each; option is reserved to increase the capital to $100,000.

The principal place of business is at Hilo, and its purposes are to acquire and dispose of lands for stock raising.

Rufus A. Lyman is president, Henry J. Lyman, secretary, and Frederick J. Lyman, treasurer.

T. A. LLOYD, THE NEW ROAD SUPERVISOR.

Thomas A. Lloyd, Sr., the new Road Supervisor, formerly held that office. He was also Tax Collector in the time of the Monarchy. Mr. Lloyd will assume his duties on June 1st.

COURT NOTES.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

JUDGE EDINGS' COURT.

The assumpsit case of J. A. Magoon vs. Louis Marx came up before Judge Edings yesterday morning. Evidence was taken and argument had, Magoon & Thompson appearing for plaintiff and George Davis for the defendant.

The case went to the jury at 3 o'clock p. m., and after an hour's deliberation a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $100 was returned.

The jurors were as follows: George A. Howard, Jr., Solomon D. Koki, Horatio G. Crabb, W. H. McInerny, Ernest A. Ross, Hugh H. Waller, Wm. B. Rice, David F. Thrum, Ward S. Bartlett, E. C. Holstein, Solomon Peck and Walter A. Hardy.

A motion for leave to file the plea to set off, and plead the same to the action and that he be allowed to introduce evidence to sustain said plea, was made by George A. Davis for the defendant.

The motion was presented and permitted to be filed at the request of counsel, after an oral motion to the same effect had been presented and overruled by the court, and after argument on the part of the defendant to the jury.

The court was then adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock, when the case of Gulstan F. Ropert, trustee vs. Sol. Kauai, et al, will be taken up, the same being an action in ejectment, Stewart, Hatch & Silliman for the plaintiff and Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan and Magoon & Thompson for defendants.

COURT NOTES.

A discontinuance of the case of Leo Lawton vs. Charles Chillingworth has been asked by the plaintiff, through his attorneys, Andrews, Peters & Andrade.

The plaintiff in the case of Ozaki Shoten vs. Union Assurance Company, by his attorneys, Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan, has filed a discontinuance of his action.

The case of Luika Kelinobe vs. Henry R. Macfarlane has been continued until next term.

Summons has been returned in the guardianship matter of Hiro Hirosa, showing service upon Kima Hirosa, mother of Hiro Hirosa. The summons was issued on petition of W. K. Ashill, who alleges that the mother is an unfit person to have the care of the child, and he desires to place it in the care of the Hawaiian Orphanage at Kona, Island of Hawaii, of which institution he is president.

COELHO LIBEL CASE.

The plaintiff in the case of William J. Coelho vs. Robert Grieve Publishing Co., Ltd., by his attorney, Lorrin Andrews, has moved the Court that the said cause be continued for the term. The motion is based upon the pleadings and proceedings had and the affidavit of Lorrin Andrews filed with the motion, which affidavit avers that the plaintiff is now without the jurisdiction of the Court, in the city of Buffalo, and that his testimony is valuable in the trial of the case, being to the effect that the defendant corporation did, on November 7, 1900, compose and cause to be published in the Honolulu Republican certain false, scandalous and defamatory libel concerning the plaintiff, meaning to thereby disgrace and maliciously intending to thereby injure the said plaintiff, all to the damage of plaintiff in the sum of $25,000.

The affidavit avers that the said William J. Coelho is the only witness that can testify to all the facts set forth, and that the trial cannot safely to plaintiff's interests be proceeded with in the absence of said witness.

DODD ESTATE.

In the matter of the estate of James Dodd, deceased, a petition for the confirming of sale of household estate has been filed by Robert M. Cathcart, the executor of the Dodd Estate.

Petitioner shows that in pursuance of an order of Court under date of April 11, 1901, he proceeded to sell a certain specified household upon the Punahoa road property, Waikiki, of the estate of Jas. Dodd, deceased, receiving cash therefor from L. C. Ables to the amount of $1,-959; charges for publication of notice, posters and auctioneer fees, certified by attached vouchers, are $[illegible], making a total of $94.50, which sum, deduction from the proceeds of sale, leaves a net balance of $1,865.50.

The affidavit of James F. Morgan, auctioneer, is filed with the petition.

RICHARDSON ESTATE.

William O. Smith has petitioned for letters of administration de bonis non in the matter of the estate of George B. Richardson, deceased, showing that after his due discharge on May 15, 1895, from the duties of executor in said estate, it was discovered that there is an account in the Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank of Honolulu with said George Richardson, Circuit Judge, Maui, trustee for Kelilaz, amounting at the present time to $599.99; that under the present rules and regulations relative to accounts in said bank deposited in the name of deceased persons, only legally authorized persons can withdraw the same; that there is now no legally appointed person in said estate, and that the accounts of said bank are about to be closed; wherefore the petitioner prays that he be appointed administrator de bonis non of said estate for the purpose of collecting said amount from said bank and to hold the same subject to the further order of the Court.

CASES CONTINUED.

Stipulation and agreement between Philip L. Weaver, attorney for plaintiff, and Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan, for defendants, has been filed, for the continuance to the August term of court of the following cases: Mossman vs. Macfarlane et al.; Mossman vs. S. M. Damon et al., trustees; Mossman vs. Judd et al., and Mossman vs. S. B. Dole et al., trustees.

WORE THEM OUT HERSELF.

There was a time when Mrs. Hayes considered herself to be what she calls "a gone woman." She actually divided her clothes and other personal effects among her children. Thank Goodness—but here is her story, told in her own way; by all odds the best way.

"Three years ago, she says, "I had dreadful pains across the left side of my stomach and under the shoulder-blades. My left side swelled up fearfully. I was laid up weeks at a time, work being out of the question. While these fits were on I could neither walk, sit, nor stand with comfort.

"I was really ashamed to let the neighbors see me crawling about; so I spent most of my time lying down or leaning against something to ease the dreadful pains.

"I had been a hard-working woman all my life, but now I lost my strength and dreaded to eat anything, knowing the woeful suffering I was sure to experience afterwards; as if eating were somehow a crime against the laws of nature. And at night I rolled and tossed about instead of sleeping.

"The doctor said it was indigestion and no doubt he was right, but he was not able to relieve me.

"I considered myself a 'gone woman' and told my husband I was sure I could not last much longer. Indeed, I was so fully persuaded of this, that I actually divided my clothes and personal effects among my children.

"Thank Goodness and Mother Seigel's Syrup I have since worn out most of them myself.

"After a lot of coaxing and argument (for I was tired of trying things, and hope had about died away in my heart) I consented to take Seigel's Syrup, although the doctor had advised me not to touch it.

"I was not quite sure of the effect of the first bottle, but my husband insisted on my going on with it. So I did go on with it, and after I had got through half the second bottle there was no doubt of the result. I was much better; I felt it, and others could see it.

"It was hardly short of a miracle, the way Seigel's Syrup brought me round. From a poor, weak, and wretched woman, unable to walk or scarcely to raise my hand to do the smallest piece of work, it gave me back health and strength, restored me to my husband and family, enabled me to go on with my work once more, and, in short, made me as well as ever I was in my life.

"I am now upwards of 60, and have reared a large family. I have lived in the district about 37 years, and am well known here.

"My husband and sons, as well as our grandchildren, work in connection with the coal mines, for which this district is noted. I have told all the neighbors what Seigel's Syrup did for me, and am perfectly willing that my case should be published if you think it may be useful" (Mrs.) Julia Hayes, Mount Keira, Paradise, near Wollongong, N. S. W. October 14th, 1899.

Mr. John Hickey, blacksmith, at the same place, writes that he has known Mrs. Hayes all his life, and (in common with many others) knows her statement to be true. He adds that she is respected by everyone.

LABORERS IN HAWAII

Many Efforts to Get Suitable Men.

The question of labor in Hawaii is dealt with at some length in a report on the agricultural resources and capabilities of that Territory, recently issued by the office of experiment stations of the Department of Agriculture. For half a century, it is said, the resources and ingenuity of the planters of the islands have been taxed in devising the best means of procuring laborers suitable for their work. Special commissioners have been dispatched to distant parts of the globe for the purpose of obtaining the desired immigration. Earnest efforts have been made in the way of carefully prepared reports and extensive correspondence. Large sums of money have been expended for costly voyages in the hope of obtaining permanent additions to the population of the islands which would develop and maintain the growing agriculture.

The report continues:

"From the first arrival of coolies, in 1852, up to the present time there has been no cessation in the arduous efforts to obtain an adequate supply of labor for the plantations. The Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society, established in 1850, issued a circular stating that the introduction of coolie labor from China to supply the places of the rapidly decreasing native population was a subject of great importance. In 1852 the first introduction of coolies was made and the experiment was satisfactory. They proved able and willing laborers and quieted for a while all apprehension of future trouble in obtaining labor. Other cargoes were soon sent for and received.

"But while the coolies were and are good workers it was soon discovered that laborers imported for plantations could not be relied upon as permanent settlers and homeseekers, and were, therefore, from a State standpoint, very undesirable immigrants. The planters wanted laborers for profit; the King desired permanent settlers for the benefit of the country. To bring in immigrants required funds, which the former alone could supply, but they were unwilling to burden themselves with the trouble and expense of families. Hence the plans of the King failed. In 1859 a few South Sea Islanders were landed on Kauai to work on a plantation under cohtract. They resembled Hawaiians, were educated, and had Christian names. It was hoped that this beginning would be the means, ultimately, of repopulating the islands and supplying the needed labor, but the hope was never realized. In 1863 another cry for importation of labor was heard, but the inquiry was everywhere made: Whom and how? The importation of white men as laborers was inadmissible; ditto with negroes. The coolie was an undesirable citizen and as a laborer of no great value. Private planters would import only men, rejecting women and children. Laborers could not be obtained from Pacific islands; therefore resort must again be had to China.

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION.

"These abuses gave birth to the coolie laws of the United States, and simultaneously in Hawaii a bureau of immigration was established, taking the business of importing laborers from the hands of the planters and placing it under the charge of the kingdom. The Hawaiians claim that no such iniquity as above mentioned ever disgraced the efforts of their planters in their work of importing laborers. The 'coolie system' as known elsewhere never existed on the islands; the law between employer and employe known as the 'master and servant law' was mild, equitable and compulsory for the specific fulfillment of contracts.

"Efforts were made to secure immigrants from India, Japan and Malaysia, and the Dutch and English East Indias. All proved abortive, after much discussion, diplomacy, and a large expenditure of time and money, except with Japan.

"A shipload of Japanese reached the islands in 1869.

CO-OPERATION TRIED.

"A new and untried system of co-operative labor was introduced on a small scale in 1870. Thirty white men from the States were carried over to labor on the plantations to receive as compensation one-half of the crop made. On account of the drought, inexperience, etc., the co-operative experiment was far from being a decided success.

"Again attention was directed to the Azores and the possibility of obtaining desirable immigrants therefrom. Italy was also considered as a source of supply of future laborers. But nothing tangible was accomplished. In July, 1876, the treaty of reciprocity between the Hawaiian Kingdom and the United States was ratified. It created great joy and much inspiration in every planter in the islands. Extensive improvements were undertaken at once and energetic efforts made to secure more laborers.

"In 1878 the first batch of Portuguese from Madeira, secured after patient efforts, was landed in Honolulu, followed soon after by a cargo of South Sea Islanders, all of whom proved satisfactory to the planters. In 1881 two vessels filled with Norwegians arrived. But few of them were agriculturists, and therefore were soon dissatisfied with life on plantations.

"The propriety of introducing negroes from the Southern States was discussed by the board, with the result of a decided opposition to the scheme. More cargoes of South Sea Islanders were introduced, followed soon after by several vessel loads of Germans.

"Since 1886 up to the time of annexation the introduction of Chinese, Japanese and Portuguese has been made to meet the wants of the islands. The Japanese and Portuguese have been brought in mainly on contract, and having completed the time of service required by the latter they have either renewed service or been returned to their homes. The Chinese have come on their own accord."

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WILCOX IN WASHINGTON

Department Record's Story of His Life.

The Department Record, a weekly paper published in Washington, D. C., contains in a late issue the following "write-up" of Delegate Wilcox and family. The article is elaborately illustrated with reproductions of pen and ink drawings purporting to be portraits of the people whose names appear beneath them. Robert Wilcox's likeness is evidently taken from his photograph, but the presentment of the "Princess," apparently about twenty years of age, mightly readily be mistaken for some one else. Besides the portraits mentioned in the text three pictures are presented under the titles of Princess Eva Kuwailanimamao, daughter by Mrs. Wilcox's first husband, Alexander J. Cartwright, "who is residing in Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, with her aunt, Princess Elizabeth Kekaaniauokalani;" Princess Daisy Napulahaokalani, daughter by Mrs. Wilcox's first husband, Alexander J. Cartwright, who is residing in San Francisco, age twenty-two, Mr. Chas. K. Wilcox, brother to Delegate R. W. Wilcox and Secretary to the Board of Health, Honolulu, Hawaii."

The same number of the Record publishes a brief article on Governor Dole, together with an excellent portrait.

"Gem of the Sea, what charms thy shores unfod
To the rapt traveler wandering in that clime.
Green, gorgeous pictures set in frames of gold,
Musical ever with the wild waves' chime;
By day I muse, by night a dream of thee,
Most beauteous island of the tropic sea."

So years ago wrote a youth enamored by glowing descriptions of paradisiac islands on whose coral reefs broke in never ending undulations the long bright swells of the blue Pacific; where summer always smiled, and balmy breezes played through foliage of cocoa, and palm, and breadfruit, which furnished without the necessity for toil food, and clothing, and shelter to the happy islanders who basked luxuriously in the sunshine or sported, born Naiads and Tritons, in the surf, and slew the shark in his own domain.

But these halcyon days could not last forever, and with the advent of Christianity and civilization, missionaries, and fortune hunters, and rum, and other ills and evils, the troubles of the natives began, and they found that with the white man came the curse of toil imposed on Father Adam centuries ago.

Years ago one of the brightest, and brainiest, and most brilliant of Jersey newspaper men gave the writer a vivid description of a Sabbath scene in the Sandwich Islands (as they were then generally known) in which the principal participants were a [illegible] missionary, en route [illegible], seated in a [illegible] by two lean, lank, perspiring kanakas, who, as they "groaned and sweated under their heavy burden," had their lagging energies stimulated by vigorous prods with the parasol of the pious driver; and this was, he said, a fair sample of the treatment meted out to the natives by their new rulers.

And finally the missionaries and the sugar kings, allied by a United States minister and United States marines took possession of the islands, overthrowing the native authorities, and although one American administration refused to sanction the act, another was more complaisant, and the Hawaiian Islands were in 1898 admitted into the national fold as a territory, and entitled to representation by a delegate in the Congress of the United States. The arrival of that delegate

HON. ROBERT W. WILCOX,

created quite a stir in political circles, and his admission to Congress was strenuously opposed by the same parties who had overthrown the old native government, and who, despite their strenuous efforts had been defeated in the Congressional election by the popular party led by Mr. Wilcox, who, a native born and a maternal descendant of the old Hawaiian royalty, had endeavored in the stormy days of the revolution, to overthrow the foreign element, and had, thereby, endeared himself to the mass of the people whom he represents. But his opponents did not succeed in barring against him the doors of Congress, and he scored another triumph.

As previously stated in the Department News, Mr. Wilcox was born February 15, 1855, at Kahului, Maui Island. His father, W. S. Wilcox, still hale and vigorous at the age of eighty-five—a native of Newport, R. I., descended from the old Puritan stock which settled in 1630 in New England—was a sea captain, and his mother, Kalua Makoleokalani, was a direct descendant of Lonomakaihonua, the brother of King Koalaiea, of Maui, two centuries ago.

Mr. Wilcox received an education at home, and in 1875 became for five years a teacher under the Board of Education. He was then elected to the Legislature, and afterwards became a student at the Royal Military Academy at Turin, Italy, from which he graduated in 1885 with the rank of sub-lieutenant of artillery, and while completing his course at the Royal Application school for engineers and artillery officers, in 1887 was recalled by his home government. The intestine troubles of his country, however, resulted in his voluntary exile for a time at San Francisco, but in 1889 he returned to Hawaii as a pronounced revolutionist, but owing to the failure of the King to give him the support promised, the scheme miscarried, and the young patriot was tried for treason and acquitted.

In 1890 he was elected to the Legislature as a reformer, and again in 1892 as a member of the Liberal party, being idolized by his countrymen. In 1895 he, for the second time took up arms in behalf of his Queen and people, but was betrayed and sentenced to death, which was prevented by Congressional intervention, and his sentence was commuted to thirty-five years imprisonment at hard labor, and a fine of $10,000. In 1896, however, he was granted a conditional, and in 1898 a full pardon. He visited Washington in 1898 for the purpose of obtaining [illegible] for his country-men, and was in November, 1900, elected a delegate to the United States Congress.

With a liberal and varied education, a mind enriched by travel, a wide acquaintance with men and manners, a pleasant bearing, strong convictions, and fine abilities and oratorical powers, Mr. Wilcox is a man to command attention and to win friends, and loved and idolized by his countrymen, may look forward to still higher honors when Hawaii dons the garb of Statehood.

His first wife was a scion of the noble Italian house of the Colonnas, but the marriage was annulled while he was in prison in 1895 by the Pope and the Italian civil court, and in 1896 he remarried the lady who is now

MRS. ROBERT W. WILCOX.

Mrs. Wilcox is the Princess Theresa Owana Kaohelelani, a lady of royal blood, and a direct lineal descendant of Keowa, who was the father of King Kamehameha, well named the Great, as he was probably the ablest and most distinguished man ever produced by the Sandwich Islands. Her picture needs no encomiums and will suffice to show that her personal attractions add no little to the social and mental graces which have rendered her no less successful and popular in Washington society than her distinguished husband.

PRINCE ROBERT KEOUA.

The little fellow whose picture we give elsewhere, the only son of Mr. Wilcox, is eight years of age, and was the last child of royal lineage born under the Hawaiian monarchy. His face shows him to be a bright and attractive boy, who, if he does not always bear his hereditary title of "prince" under the flag of the republic, is at least eligible to its highest honors and offices, save, perhaps, the Chief Magistracy.

PRINCESS VIRGINIA,

the balance of whose title is "Kaihikapumahana Kalua Kaahumanu Ninito," the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox, is five years and, and as will be seen by her portrait is personally a very attractive little maid, whose protracted title may not deter some future Congressman or President, may be, from wooing and wedding the dainty, black-eyed princess of the gem of the tropic sea.

Mr. Wilcox is now at home and was the recipient of a splendid banquet given April 6th, by the Independent party leaders in honor of his return, at Hotel Moana. The feast was largely attended, and many congratulations upon his success in obtaining his seat and many commendations of his course were showered upon him.

Mr. David Kalauokalani Jr., the private secretary of the Hawaiian delegate, has made a most pleasant impression upon the Washingtonians by his courtesy, intelligence, and good breeding, and has gained many friends among the newspaper representatives, to whom he is always polite and accommodating.

BEARING OUR STOCKS

The difficulty in listing Hawaiian stocks in the New York market is explained by the frequent appearance of articles like the following in the New York Evening Post:

By the sale of 3,710 shares of stock of the American Sugar Company, the control of the property had just passed from the promoters of the company to a syndicate composed of a number of smaller holders of stock, together with a few outside men, and the property will now revert to a cattle ranch, for which purpose it was used for many years before the attempt to develop a sugar plantation on it. The stock sold belonging to the corporation of C. Brewer & Company, which promoted and floated the American Sugar Company.

The property consists of 42,000 acres of fee-simple land and 20,000 acres of leased land, together with about 14,000 sheep and 5,000 cattle. The land is situated on the southern side of the island of Molokai. It formerly belonged to Mrs. Bernice Pauahi Bishop, and was a part of the vast landed property which descended to her from Kamehameha the Great. The property was bought from the estate of Mrs. Bishop three years ago for something over a quarter of a million dollars. Brewer & Company organized the American Sugar Company, with a capitalization of $[illegible], and invested heavily in it themselves. Immense sums were spent in vast mill plants and irrigation works, and in artesian wells and in other developments. The stock went up to $17[illegible] and considerable blocks of it were sold at $[illegible].

But the artesian water, though abundant, all proved too salt for irrigating purposes. Though there was plenty of water in the mountains belonging to the estate, the cost of bringing it where it could be used was so great that the plantation could not be made to pay. Accordingly the property reverted to a cattle ranch. The effort to make a sugar plantation cost the entire amount of the capitalization and about $300,000 more. The value of the land for cattle ranch purposes, however, makes the equity owned by the American Sugar Company such that the syndicate was willing to pay Brewer & Company $12 a share for their 3,170 shares.

Maunalei plantation, on the island of Lanai, has also been placed in the hands of a receiver. This, one of the later attempts to carry on a sugar plantation, has failed, because the promoters were not able to interest enough capital to carry it through.

Many subscribers to the assessable stock were unable or unwilling to meet the stock assessments levied to develop the plantation. The court has just directed the receiver to sue for all delinquent assessments. This order has created considerable consternation, as it is the first move of the kind ever made in the islands. In all other plantations and corporations delinquent stock has been bought in by the corporation itself, and held as treasury stock, and there have never been any cases in which this could not be done to the future advantage of the persistent stockholders. Therefore, the liability of stockholders for assessments of assessable stock is to be tested for the first time in the Maunalei receivership case.—New York Evening Post.

[illegible]

THE SENATE AND HOUSE

(Continued from Page 1.)

agent Public Works, at Hilo, $1,800, stricken out.

For the first time during the session, messenger salaries were reduced. The salary of two messengers was cut from $2,400 to $2,200.

Salary of road engineer, $4,800, was reduced to $4,000; salary of bookkeeper, $3,000, was stricken out, on a motion by Kanuha. Salary of draughtsmen, $[illegible],200, was reduced to $7,000.

The salaries of clerk, $2,400; superintendent of sewers, $3,000, sewer payroll, $5,550, were referred to the committee on ways and means.

Salary of road superivisor, Honolulu, was, upon motion of Senator Achi, divided into two parts, as follows: "The salary of road supervisor in the Fourth District, Honolulu, $3,600; the salary of road supervisor Fifth District, Honolulu, $3,600; two cantoneers, Schaeffer's, over Nuuanu pali, $720 each, and two cantoneers, Schaeffer's to Nuuanu pali, $720 each, passed as in the bill.

Payroll, Waikomilo Camp, $3,360, was referred to ways and means committee.

The salary of harbor master, $6,000, passed as in the bill.

The payroll, steam tug, $13,200, caused a lively scrap for a few minutes.

"I move we strike it out," said "Oily" Bill. "The government tug is rotten. It can't even blow its whistle. What's the use of having such a boat as that, strike it out."

Half a dozen Senators were on the floor. Achi moved to refer the item to the public lands committee, which carried.

The usual noon recess was then taken.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session was short, but sweet.

While the members were lounging around waiting for the president to call the Senate to order, "Oily" Bill was seen rushing up the stairs leading to the Senate chamber, hat in hand, and out of breath.

As soon as he reached his desk, he pointed his long, bony finger at the president, who was mounting the platform leading to his desk, and shouted "I move we adjourn until Monday at 10 o'clock."

The remaining members seemed to be in a daze, and before they could collect their wits the president put the motion and declared it carried, although there were but three who voted for it.

Bedlam then broke loose. "Oily" Bill was running around, hugging the members, and leaving a strong odor of gin in his wake.

He sidled up to Senator Kanuha, and astonished that stately looking politician by throwing his arms around his neck and blowing his perfumed breath in his face. He had been to the bungalow.

"Oily" Bill, after the Senate had adjourned, explained his reason for wanting to adjourn. It was that Senators Baldwin and Kalauokalani were going over to Kauai on matters of business.

Senator Russel was very indignant, and inquired of "Oily" if he thought that members living on other Islands could waste their time at this session in that manner. "I tell you, I run away if dees monkey beezness dond sthop," was his concluding remark.

An attempt to take the chair was made by Russel after the president left, and have the vote on the adjournment reconsidered, but he was talked out of the notion by Senator Baldwin.

The real cause for the adjournment lay, no doubt, to the fact that the Senators will draw their first installment, of $100, today, and this was more than "Oily" could stand, as he could have a good time on that amount for a day or two.

HOUSE HAS AN EMMELUTH ROW

The Course of Salary Slashing Displeases the Plumber Statesman.

The House held to its reputation for sensations yesterday by having a dramatic wind-up in the afternoon.

As the result of the incident, the finance committee is without a head, Mr. Emmeluth having resigned in disgust, incidentally making remarks which led the speaker to say that if he had been made of the same material as Mr. Emmeluth he would have set his dog on him.

It all came about over the much-discussed and little-considered salary appropriation bill, which has been pending for the last few days. Mr. Emmeluth was for making cuts in salaries in order to save money for public improvements, but his influence was unavailing against the speaker on the floor of the House. The speaker's tactics, which he has been skillfully playing since the house went into committee of the whole yesterday, were at last successful, and by a vote of 13 to 6, the ideas and plans of Mr. Emmeluth were overthrown to make way for those of "the little Czar from Kauai."

Dull as an appropriation bill is, there were many lively tilts during the day, mostly, however, between the members of the Independent party. Mr. Robertson, the leader of the Republicans, was present all day, and kept discreetly mum, which worthy example was generally followed by all the Republican members. The day brought out a peculiar political situation, however, by which every member of the Republican party on the floor of the House voted against the estimates of the Republican Governor, and most of the Independents, under the leadership of the speaker, voted to make the appropriation bill conform to the recommendations of the Governor, whom they fought so hard during the regular session. Even Mr. Dickey, who has been dubbed "Governor Dole's defender," voted against him in this matter.

The session began over half an hour late yesterday morning, and as soon as the message from the Senate was read, announcing the passage of the session expenses appropriation bill, the committee on public lands and internal improvements brought in the following report:

Hon. J. A. Akina, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Sir: Your Committee on Public Lands and Internal Improvements, to whom was referred bill for "An Act making appropriations for the departmental use of the Government of the Territory of Hawaii and providing for the payment of the necessary current expenses of carrying on the Government for the succeeding biennial period," as recommended by your Committee on Finance, for consideration, respectfully begs leave to submit this report thereon.

Your committee in many respects agreed with the recommendations proposed by the Committee on Finance, excepting certain few items as follows, to wit:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Under this heading your committee finds that the duties of "bookkeeper clerk," whose salary is $3,000, as set forth in the bill, can be performed by the first assistant clerk at a salary of $4,800. Your committee then recommends that the duties of the office of the bookkeeper clerk to be transferred to the "first assistant clerk," or in other words, to do away altogether with the office of the "salary bookkeeper clerk" in the Department of Public Works.

The office of the "fourth assistant clerk and copyist" your committee recommends to be abolished. The committee has been made to understand that this office is for an inspector of "weights and measures" and that the law providing the duties of the same failed to pass during the late Legislature, it becomes then an unnecessary "appendage" to the Department.

Your Committee on Finance has recommended to have only one messenger instead of two as given in the bill, and such recommendation does not meet with the approval of your Committee on Public Lands and Internal Improvements. The committee, on investigation, finds that these two messengers have each different works to perform. One is for the office of the superintendent and the other is for the office of the assistant superintendent. This latter messenger is also performing some clerical duties as in recording all building permits issued by the department.

Your committee finds no good reason to abolish the office of "road engineer," as recommended by the Committee on Finance.

The duties or works of this office pertain to surveying all new roads to be opened by the Government in the whole group.

It has a special work to do for the department. Your committee may here suggest that if the works of this office can be transferred over to the surveying department, subject to the orders or directions of the Superintendent of Public Works in regard to road surveying and engineering, then this item can be stricken out.

It has been recommended by your Committee on Finance that the salary of clerk, which is $2,400, be stricken out.

Your Committee on Public Lands and Internal Improvements has been made to know that this office is under the direct control of the assistant superintendent and to do away with it is to leave that office without a clerk.

In regard to the "road supervisor, Honolulu," your committee would recommend that the item be read as follows:

Salary of two (2) road supervisors, Honolulu, $7,800." One for the Fourth District at a salary of $4,200, and one for the Fifth District at $3,600. Your committee thinks that by having two road supervisors for the District of Honolulu would give better work on road-making or repairing, in the two districts in the City of Honolulu. Past experiences as far as the road-making in this City is concerned for over twenty or more years, and even now, have awakened the necessity of having two road supervisors. It has been known that if the roads east or south of Nuuanu street are on the move for repair, the roads on the west or north of Nuuanu must patiently wait for year out and year in, the good pleasure of the one road supervisor.

In regard to the "pay roll, steam tug," recommended by the Committee on Finance to be stricken out, that your Committee on Public Lands and Internal Improvements would say, is the duty of the Committee on Finance to take care of all propositions relating to Government revenues; and as it has recommended this item to be stricken out, your committee recommends the same measure. It must be presumed that the money paid out for the pay roll of this steam tug out-flanked the proceeds, thereby rendering it an unprofitable investment of moneys belonging to the public.

BUREAU OF WATER WORKS.

Your committee do not approve the proposed change made by the Committee on Finance to do away with the office of the assistant clerk, because outside of his usual work is to collect all moneys due from ships for water rates.

The "plumber and assistant" are two useful employes, and that the pay they receive for works for tapping and other works pertaining to Government water pipes sufficiently pay the Government in return for what they receive for their services; therefore your committee recommends to raise their pay to $3,120, instead of $2,640 as in the Appropriation bill.

COMMISSION ON PUBLIC LANDS.

The office of "patent clerk" has been recommended by the Committee on Finance to be abolished, and that its duties and works to be performed by the clerk of the bureau; your Committee on Public Lands and Internal Improvements agrees with this recommendation.

Your committee recommends that the office of an "assistant clerk" be done away with.

That the "pay of clerk, First Land District," to be stricken out, as his duties can be performed by the subagent.

Your committee do not find or see any good reason of abolishing the offices of the six rangers (of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Land Districts). Their several duties are to inspect all Government lands now held under the Homestead Act and see that the contracts made in consequence thereof are faithfully carried out.

FIRE DEPARTMENT, HONOLULU.

Your committee would say, as far as the pay roll in this department is concerned, is to leave the same undisturbed. The report of the Superintendent of Public Works has given an itemized pay roll in this department that much side light can be obtained from the same and whereby the House can be properly guided in its consideration pertaining to this matter.

SURVEYING DEPARTMENT

This is one of the most useful "bureaus" in the Government, and your committee would say that the House looked into the pay roll recommended in the Appropriation bill.

Respectfully submitted,
JESSE P. MAKAINAI, Chairman
WILLIAM R. NAILIMA.
R. PUUKI
R. H. MAKEKAU

Honolulu, T. H., May 16, 1901.

The report was tabled, to be considered with the appropriation bill.

The House then went into committee of the whole for the consideration of the appropriation bill for salaries and payrolls, Mr. Makekau resuming the chair. Whether the selection of Makekau was to keep him off the floor, or to influence the vote of his faction to the speaker's side did not fully appear but when the "Honorable gentleman from Hamakua" objected to being chairman, and suggested that the speaker appoint a different member each day, the speaker promptly ruled that it was his privilege to designate the chairman of the committee of the whole, and he would appoint whom he pleased.

The House had proceeded as far as "Second District Magistrate, Honolulu," the day before, and promptly resumed the tactics of the former day in disregarding the recommendations of the finance committee and restoring the item to the Governor's recommendation. They went the Governor one better on three country judges, raising the Ewa magistrate to $2,400, as against the Governor's recommendation of $1,680; and the Koolaupoko magistrate from $1,000 to $1,200.

This completed the work for the morning, and a recess was taken until 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION

The House was nearly a half hour late in getting together in the afternoon, and until half-past four, when they adjourned, spent the entire afternoon on two items in the bill, salaries of district magistrates for Waialua and Waianae.

Waialua was raised from $800 to $1,200 for the two years, and an attempt was made to do the same with Waianae, but some wanted to cut out the item entirely. Dickey (Rep.) favored striking out the item, while Robertson (Rep.) favored its retention, but did not favor an increase. His ideas finally prevailed. It is to be noted that Mr. Robertson has been pretty successful throughout the present Legislature, and when he advocated anything not strictly a party issue, his ideas have as a rule been accepted by the Independent majority.

The Waianae judge was the last item on the list under the head of the First Judicial Circuit. Before the circuit had been finally disposed of Mr. Ewaliko, of the Makekau faction of the Independents, moved to pass the balance of the bill as in the Governor's estimates. Robertson, mistaking the motion for one to pass the bill as recommended by the committee on finance, seconded the motion, and figured it out that it would take eighty days at the rate the House had been going, one item an hour, to complete consideration of this one bill on second reading. He said that the thing was not properly managed, that the Senate should have been at work on one bill and the House on another, so as to have the bills meet and save time, and he considered that whichever house got its bill to the other first would have that much advantage, as the other house would have to consider the bill which had passed one house, instead of the one which had not yet passed their own.

The motion, however, was lost at that point. Later, Mr. Maikainai, who sat next to the speaker, and who has a practical head for anything which comes to his committee for report, renewed the motion to pass the bill. He said that he had been figuring on the Governor's estimates and comparing it with the report of the Treasurer to the House, and had discovered that in order to make ends meet, it required a reduction in salaries of 53 per cent. This he declared to be impossible. He said that he was originally in favor of a reduction in the salaries, in hopes of making ends meet, but it had now come to a point of cutting to 53 per cent, or not cutting at all. Such a cut he declared to be out of the question, for nobody worth having could be obtained to fill the positions at any such reduction. He declared that the Governor was supposed to know what he was doing when he recommended $6,000,000 worth of appropriations with only a little over $3,000,000, according to the Treasurer's estimate, to pay them out of, and he did not see why the House should worry its head over the matter. "Let the Governor find out where the money is to come from, and if he does not know, why did he make an appropriation bill for $6,000,000?" said he. "Pass the bill at the figures laid down by the Governor. If we cut salaries 53 per cent, who is going to fill the positions?" ("The Porto Ricans," interjected Kumulae, a Republican.) The motion of Makainai to pass the bill with the items as to the Governor's estimates was lost after several votes had been taken to ascertain the result.

The House started in on another wordy discussion, when Mr. Monsarrat got in a motion that the committee rise. Kumulae promptly seconded it, but Robertson wanted the committee to rise and recommend to the House to lay the bill on the table until the public improvements bill had been disposed of. This, in turn, was seconded by Mr. Emmeluth, who seemed to see he was losing ground. At this point, Speaker Akina, for about the seventeenth time during the period the bill has been pending, moved that the committee report that they recommend that the balance of the bill pass at the Governor's figures. The interesting thing about Akina as a parliamentarian, is that he does not get ruffled by defeat, but simply waits like an expert fencer to make the home thrust. After all his feints had been foiled, he made his home thrust this time, and by a vote of 13 to 6 the committee, as Dickey put it, "fled," and reported that they had finished consideration of the bill and recommended that it pass at the Governor's figures, except as already amended, which includes $15,000 for the ex-Queen.

The report was adopted, and that brought Mr. Emmeluth to his feet with the question, "I would like to ask this House what sort of fools they think this committee of finance, is? I have worked nights and Sundays in the interests of this country, in the interests of my constituents, worked with the finance committee in hopes of making ends meet. I have worked when other members of this House have been rooting around down town, or at theater, or some other place." Here Kumulae suggested that he was out of order. "I am out of order, Mr. Speaker. And I am out of the finance committee. I am not going to make an ass out of myself any longer. I am pau with the finance committee. You, yourself, Mr. Speaker, called a caucus of the Home Rule members for last night in this hall, and who was here? I was here, but few others. You ought to be ashamed of yourself."

The speaker suggested that Mr. Emmeluth was "hot." Mr. Emmeluth admitted that he was hot, whereupon the speaker remarked that he was glad he was not like Mr. Emmeluth, else he would feel like setting his dog on him.

The House then adjourned.

ENGLISH POLITICS.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Conservatives in the British Parliament are in high spirits, according to the London correspondent of the Tribune, because of the result of the recent bye-election in Monmouth. Some of them even bet heavily against their own candidates and they were amazed by the steadiness of their followers in a constituency which ought naturally to have been influenced by the agitation against the coal tax.

Their spirits rose steadily as reports were received that the miners' conference was breaking up without having ordered a strike at the collieries. Meantime Liberals were gossiping over the strong pro-Boer vote at the National Liberal Club on the question of censuring a committee for neglecting to compel Dr. Clark to resign his membership last year. Only forty-three members voted for the motion, and over 300 against it at a general meeting of the club.

MAY MOVE CAMP McKINLEY.

The vendors of soda water and cigars and those who dispense strong waters in the neighborhood of Waikiki have become despondent over the whispers of a speedy removal of Camp McKinley from its present site. Several small Chinese stores practically depend upon the purchases of canned goods with which the local artillerymen are wont to enlarge their regular rations.

Rumors have been rife among the soldiery at the camp that the barracks, quartermaster's and commissary departments, with the hospital, were to be removed to the Government reservation at Kahauki by July 1st. The rumor was based on the fact that several of the leases by which Camp McKinley is held were to run out on that date. Colonel Maus, Inspector General of the Department of California, in which the Territory of Hawaii is included, is here looking into post affairs, and his presence may have given color to the talk of removal.

The Quartermaster's Department and Captain Slaker, now in command of the artillery quartered here, during the absence of Major Ennis, were interviewed upon the subject yesterday afternoon.

Major Robinson's chief clerk stated that only a few of the several leases governing Camp McKinley would lapse at the end of next month and that the rumors of camp removal were simply rumors, nothing more.

A talk with Captain Slaker threw more light on the matter.

"It is true," said he, "that there is some difficulty about renewing certain of the leases that expire on June 30th, but the trouble lies in the fact that the owners ask more rent for the land than is considered just by the military authorities. Mr. Hollinger, for instance, asks $90 rent for his strip. Camp McKinley is held under several leases from various property owners who have been getting a good rent for land that otherwise would be practically worthless, except for bee farms or for growing cordwood. These people want more rent and they will possibly get it under the present circumstances.

"I couldn't move to the Moanalua camp by July 1st anyway. It is government property but is held on a private lease; there are no buildings there and if the possessors of the lease were unwilling to give it up the land would have to be condemned and a fair price for the default of the lease adjudicated.

"The owners of the Iwilei property I understand need some portion of it for private purposes, but nothing definite is decided upon as regards removal of the stock.

"Of course we are peculiarly situated here, having practically no post. The various departments are scattered all over town, the hospital is six miles from the camp, there are no officers' quarters there, the officer of the day has an hour's travel to and from the camp and if he is a married man, sees very little of his home life.

"In over twenty years' experience I have never seen a post arranged or rather disarranged as this one is. The reason is easily found though. The war in the Philippines has put Hawaii in the background as far as military affairs are concerned. I believe that Colonel Maus intends to report favorably on the building of a military post at Kahauki. This, of course, means a regularly laid-out post with barracks, officers' row and all the departments grouped in one settlement. It would be at least a twelvemonth, however, before things could be started.

"Probably a battalion of four companies of infantry will eventually be posted here. I think that is the arm of the service that will be chosen for Hawaii. I myself should not be surprised any day to receive orders to leave. We are supposed to be heavy artillery, but all we have to do is practically nothing but infantry drill, having no facilities for heavy gun or mortar practice.

"It is necessary naturally for artillerymen to be skilled in musket drill, so that they can with facility be used as infantry, but an expert heavy artilleryman has to possess a range of information covering many of the higher branches of mechanics and mathematics. Men that I have discharged here possess no knowledge of these subjects, having had no opportunities to acquire it. The discharged men are not anxious to reenlist, as they do not like the life here, a feeling that would probably be changed if they were thoroughly drilled as heavy artillerymen and had their time more fully and interestingly employed.

"Time will see a regular post established here, but I do not think it will come right away."

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The Waimea ranch of Governor Baker will be extensively planted to fruit trees.

The Windsor Hotel, in Wailuku, is now open and ready for the traveling public.

Miss M. Bruns left on the Kinau yesterday, for a month's visit with friends at Hilo.

The new Wailuku paper will be owned by a joint stock company, and capitalized at $5,000.

A local printer is getting up a prospectus for a newspaper to be started at Lahaina, Maui.

Jared Smith, of the Agricultural Experiment Station, has received a bundle of instructive literature from Washington for free distribution.

Commodore Beckley will celebrate his silver wedding anniversary at Aqua Marina next Sunday. A large number of friends have been invited there to spend the day. Mrs. Beckley is yet visiting on the Coast, and will therefore have to miss the celebration.

It is estimated that the wet winter added $50,000 worth of cordwood in the form of new algaroba growths, to the visible supply of fuel in Oahu. Old algaroba trees throughout the Island have gained remarkably in growth and thousands of new ones have sprung up.

Porto Ricans Contented in Hawaii.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—Contrary to various distressing reports of the discomfort of the Porto Ricans imported into the sugar fields of the Hawaiian islands, Mariano Abril, a prominent Porto Rican, now at the California Hotel, says that his countrymen and their families are well established, pleased with conditions and in a way to make more money than they ever could have earned at home. Abril is editor and proprietor of La Democrata, published at Carguas, Porto Rico. He has just returned from an inspection of the Hawaiian plantations and the new homes of the 6000 Porto Ricans who are there. He wished to learn the conditions. He is well pleased. He says that probably 25,000 to 30,000 Porto Ricans will be taken to the Hawaiian islands during the next few years. They are peculiarly suited for sugar culture.

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SOLONS OF THE ISLES

Senate Porto Rican Committee Reports.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

The entire morning session of the Senate was given over to the usual performance of killing time. Long-winded and unnecessary speeches were made on the different matters that came up before them.

Immediately after the opening of the session, Clerk Cayless read the following communication, addressed to him by the foreman of the Grand Jury, now sitting:

Room of the Grand Jury. Honolulu T. H., May 14th, 1901.

Edgar Cayless, Esq., Secretary of the Senate, Territorial Legislature.

Sir:—The Grand Jury requests you to furnish a certified copy of any writing from the Governor of the Territory to the Legislature or a Committee thereof in which a statement or intimation is made that members of the Legislature had been offered or received bribes intended to influence them in their action and in their conduct as public officials.

A reply to this is desired at your earliest convenience.

Very respectfully yours,
J. O. CARTER,
Foreman of Grand Jury.

Cecil Brown moved the clerk be instructed to answer the communication, and send the Grand Jury the message from the Governor in which bribery was mentioned.

Senator Achi called attention to the fact that the letter was addressed to the clerk and not the Senate, and moved that the clerk be authorized to do as he pleased about it.

Cecil Brown said the clerk was all that was left of the late Legislature, as soon as he turned over to the Territorial Secretary all his documents, etc., he would be a "dead one." He hoped the Senate would be courteous and do all in their power to supply the desired information.

"Oily" Bill White supported Brown.

Carter said as the clerk was temporary custodian of the records of the late session, he could do as he pleased in regard to the matter.

"The Grand Jury," continued Mr. Carter, "is not going to do anything. They are simply a barrel of whitewash. We know what they are going to do beforehand, from the complexion of the men on the jury, and the letter does not mean anything one way or another. What information we can give them won't help them in any way, as they know as much about the bribery charges as we do."

These remarks stirred up the Independents, and a half a dozen jumped to their feet, clamoring for recognition. Senator Crabbe managed to be heard to move that the Grand Jury be given any old thing wanted.

Kanuha, Kalauokalani and a few more were all speaking at once. Kanuha was more vehement in his utterance, and finally gained recognition. What he said could not be learned, as Bush was utterly unable to catch the drift of his "hot air" on the account of the many interruptions made during the course of the honorable member's remarks.

Senator Crabbe called the honorable member to order, for talking off the subject, and was sustained by the chair, who ordered Kanuha to take his seat.

Senator Crabbe then moved that the Grand Jury be given the desired information.

The clerk then read the following invitation from the local G. A. R. post, asking the members to be present at their Memorial Day exercises. The invitation was accepted with thanks

Honolulu, H. T., May 14th, 1901

Hon S. E. Kaiue, President of Senate, Territory of Hawaii.

Dear Sir—Through you Geo W De Long Post No. 45, G A. R., extends a cordial invitation to your honorable body, to participate with them in the observance of Memorial Day on the 30th inst.

Respectfully yours
R. JAY GREENE
Chairman of Committee

A brief respite was then enjoyed by the members, while listening to the following report presented by Senator Baldwin on the Porto Rican investigation matter

REPORT OF BALDWIN FOR SPECIAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO INVESTIGATE PORTO RICANS.

Honolulu May 15th 1901

Hon S. E. Kaiue, President of the Senate

Sir—Your special committee appointed under the House Concurrent Resolution which called for a joint committee of the House and Senate to visit the quarantine station and investigate the condition of a lot of Porto Ricans that had just been landed from the S S Colon beg leave to report that in company with the House Committee we went yesterday to the wharf of Quarantine Island but were not allowed by the Federal officer in charge to go to the quarantine buildings We however saw most of the Porto Ricans on the quarantine wharf as they embarked on the boats of the 'Kinau which steamer was then nearly ready to start for Maui and Hawaii A portion of the Porto Ricans were shipped to Hawaii on the 'Mauna Loa in the forenoon some were sent to plantations on Oahu, and a large number were shipped on the Kinau to Hawaii leaving only a few at the quarantine station

The general appearance of this lot of Porto Ricans was better than we anticipated although they bore evidence of poor living in their own country, and your committee should say that about 10 per cent of them were troubled with what the medical member of your committee Dr Russel calls "Tropical Worm" a complaint which is more or less prevalent among the working classes here on these Islands. Dr Russel also believed that two or three of the Porto Ricans had symptoms of fever but he could see no reason why they should be further detained on quarantine island inasmuch as about nineteen days had elapsed since they left Porto Rico, provided the Board of Health could find no signs of infectious disease among the immigrants and further provided that their clothes and personal effects were thoroughly disinfected. In this opinion your committee concurred.

Your committee on investigation ascertained that the immigrants had been thoroughly examined and that under the supervision of Messrs. Charlock and McVeigh, officers in charge at the quarantine station, they had a thorough bath at Quarantine Island and that their clothes and personal effects were thoroughly disinfected in the government disinfecting steam plant, a certificate to which effect from said officers is herewith attached.

The Porto Ricans appear to be a mixture of the Spanish race and the aboriginal inhabitants of Porto Rico and are somewhat like the Portuguese, though as a rule not so robust. The Porto Rican has no negro blood in his veins, although there were one or two part negroes in the lot.

There was quite a large percentage of children in the lot. These we believe will grow up in this country to be good citizens and industrious people.

The report of most of the managers of the plantations where the Porto Ricans have been employed that have been imported the last few months is that their physical condition has much improved since they arrived on the plantations, and although poor workmen at first they are now as a rule giving good satisfaction.

In closing, your committee wish to reiterate that the Board of Health should, before allowing Porto Ricans to land here, exercise every precaution to prevent the introduction of smallpox or other infectious diseases.

Respectfully submitted,
H. P BALDWIN,
N. RUSSEL,
D. KALAUOKALANI.

Three of the Porto Ricans have pneumonia and have been taken to the Queen's Hospital?

COPY OF ATTACHED COMMUNICATION.

Office of Medical Officer in Command, Marine Hospital Service. U. S. Quarantine Station.

Honolulu, H. T., May 15th, 1901.

An Agent of the Board of Health was present.

(Signed) McVEIGH.

To Whom it May Concern:

This is to certify that the baggage of all passengers (Porto Ricans) landed at Quarantine ex S. S. Colon was disinfected by steam, all immigrants were given a hot bichloride bath, after bathing kimonos belonging to this station were furnished each passenger during the time that clothes worn on arrival were being disinfected by steam

Trunks and other containers sprayed with 40 per cent Formalin.

(Signed.) JNO D. McVEIGH,
Supt., U S. Quarantine Mauliola.

Senator "Oily" surprised the members by moving to adopt the report. It took some minutes before the members could catch their breath, and upon the president putting the motion, adopted it with a whoop.

House bill No. 1, providing a special appropriation of $30,000 for the expenses of the extra session, was then called for its second reading.

Immediately after the clerk had read the title, Senators Baldwin, Carter and White were on their feet, clamoring for recognition. White shouting his "I move to pass the bill."

The president recognized Mr. Carter, who sarcastically moved to increase the amount of $45,000, as this body was just as dignified as the last, and did not see why an equal amount should not be appropriated.

Upon "Oily's" motion the bill passed second reading.

Dr. Russel moved to place the bill for third reading today. "What's the use of that," said Crabbe; "make it an order for this afternoon" (Wednesday).

The bill was placed on the order of the day for today.

The surprising event, as well as the most sensational, was "Oily's" double somersault.

When the appropriation bill was called, he moved to place all the items in the Attorney General's Department, in the hands of the judiciary committee.

Instantly there was heard cries of "kokua" from all the Republican members, Carter remarking it was the most sensible thing he had heard during the session.

Dr. Russel, who had been sitting half asleep, demanded to know what that "most sensible remark was." Upon being informed he said he was doubtful as to the compliment, as the judiciary committee did not enjoy the confidence of the House

He objected to the motion on the ground that it would take too long a time for them to report.

Senator Baldwin said it was because "Oily" was from Maui, that such a good motion was made. He mentioned a talk he had had with Judge Humphreys at the lunch table, at which the distinguished jurist advised that the right course to pursue in regard to cutting salaries, was to go to heads of departments and find out from them what positions should suffer

Senator Russel offered an amendment, that the judiciary committee should act in conjunction with a like committee from the House.

The Senate judiciary committee, he said, was composed of three Republicans, and if they were mixed with some good Independent blood, some good results might follow

"Where's your three Republicans?" inquired Carter; "Cecil Brown and Crabbe are the only Republicans on the committee—he's not one," pointing to Oily"

Yes" said Dr Russel, "he's a Republican, didn't you know that?"

"Oily" rolled his eyes and smiled, evidently pleased at the compliment.

Senator Kalauokalani contended that as there were so many large lump sums in the section, and so many high salaried officials, the committee might be influenced for friendship's sake, and necessary reductions would not take place He favored the Senate going into a committee of the whole in order to investigate the different items. No disputes would then arise as to the right or wrong of their decisions.

Kanuha and Achi followed in the same strain and before they got through the hands of the clock pointed to 12

Senator Brown's motion to take a recess until 2 p m cut out any further flow of "hot air"

AFTERNOON SESSION

Senate was called to order at [illegible] p m, with but seven members [illegible] The discussion continued as [illegible]her or not the items in the Ap[illegible] bill referring to Attorney G[illegible] department, should be sent to [illegible]ciary committee

[illegible]ll, in order to compromise, moved [illegible] two members be added to the com[illegible]ttee Senator Crabbe seconded The president put the motion, and upon the show of hands, declared it to have been lost. White was immediately on his feet, crying "Kanalua." A rising vote was then called for, which resulted in four to three against the motion.

Kanuha moved to reduce the salary item of the Attorney-General from $9,000 to $6,000. He compared the office to the [illegible] of the Secretary of the Territory which he said, drew only $3,000 per year.

C. Brown objected to the proposed change. There wasn't a lawyer of any standing in the city, he said, who did not draw as much, if not more, than the Attorney-General. He therefore thought $9,000 wasn't too much to pay that office, as it only meant a salary of $4,500 per year for the head. If they wanted to cut the office account, he continued, why not make it the same as had been agreed upon in the House, viz.: $8,000.

"I believe in cutting your coat according to the cloth," he went on, "but I do not believe in cutting the salary of such an important office as this. I maintain that a man in the position of Attorney-General has a great many social obligations to fill, according to his office, and cannot fill these obligations on a salary of $4,000 or under per year."

They did not want a cheap man in the office of Attorney-General. If he had his way he would pay the Attorney-General $15,000 per year, the Chief Justice $20,000 per year, and the judges of the Circuit Court $10,000. Such salaries would attract men of brains and talents. He then moved to pass the item as in the bill.

Kanuha said he had the history of the office of an Attorney-General in a State of over 2,000,000 inhabitants, who only received $1,5000 per year. Iowa was the State he referred to.

Achi informed the honorable member that there were a great many fees attached to that office.

He said there were not many men who could conduct the office of the Attorney-General in a more courteous and able manner than the present incumbent.

"If you want to get rid of Mr. Dole, why don't you strike the item out altogether?" said Cecil Brown. "Don't beat around the bush like that, strike it out!"

"I am in favor of that," retorted Kanuha, "I say strike it out."

"I do not believe there is a man on the island, amongst the Hawaiians, at least," said Achi, "who could fill this office as acceptably as the present holder."

"If you think you can pick up a man amongst the rabble to fill this important office," he continued, "you are mistaken, and no lawyer of any standing would accept the office at such a reduced salary as proposed by Senator Kanuha."

The portly gentleman from Hilo, J. Brown, arose and said he would support the motion to reduce it to $8,000, but not any less.

Kalauokalani, he of the penetrating voice, said he was in favor of the first-named resolution. He was after the heads of departments, who received the largest salaries, and it did not make much difference to him, as to the responsibilities of office. The blame for the salaries being cut down, lay with the Republican party, which had done everything in its power to prevent the granting of an extension to the regular session. On that account, measures that would have brought barrels of money into the treasury could not be acted on. The Home Rule party had done all it could to have these bills put through, which would have enabled them to grant the present salaries to the different offices, and probably would have left them able to raise the salaries.

"Oily" Bill said the members had been looking askew at him for the stand he had taken. "The man is not the one I am looking at," he said. "I am looking at the office. I am in favor of reducing the salary, but not so much as proposed by some. I might some day hold that position myself, and therefore, would not want to work for a small salary. I move the previous question, in order to shut off this debate," he concluded.

The motion to reduce the salary account to $8,000 carried.

The salary of the deputy attorney general, at $6,000, was next acted on.

"I move we strike it out," cried Kanuha.

"I move it pass!" shouted "Oily."

Upon a rising vote the item passed, by a vote of 7-6.

The salary of the assistant to the Attorney General, at $4,800, was next on the docket.

"Oily" moved to strike it out, which carried.

Salary of the clerk to the Attorney General's department, at $3,600, was next considered.

Kanuha moved to reduce it to $3,000. Crabbe inquired who held the office. He was told John M. Kea. "I move his salary be raised, instead," said Crabbe, with a grin on his face.

Senator Achi then explained the duties of the office. "Oily" moved the previous question.

The motion to reduce the salary was lost, and the item passed as in the bill.

Salary of the High Sheriff, at $6,000, passed without much opposition.

Salary of the clerk to the High Sheriff, at $3,600, was next.

Kanuha moved to reduce it to $3,000, which carried.

Salary of the Deputy High Sheriff, at $4,200, was next called.

Kanuha moved to reduce it to $3,600.

"Oily" moved to pass it as in the bill, which carried.

Salary of the Sheriff of Hawaii, at $5,000, was next.

Kalauokalani moved to reduce it to $4,600

This brought Senator Russel to his feet, who asked why they did not reduce the High Sheriff's salary. "I do not believe in cutting one man and leaving another," he declared.

The President put the motion before the House, which created an endless amount of confusion. Cries of "kanalua," came from all sides, "Oily" jumping up and down as if he had the St. Vitus dance.

The president finally put the question again, and the item passed, at $4,800.

Salary of the Sheriff of Maui, at $4,500, was then read by the clerk, but before the clerk had finished, "Oily" jumped to his feet and shouted, "I move the item pass as in the bill."

"I move it be reduced to $4,000," cried Crabbe.

"No, no," whispered "Oily," excitedly, punching Crabbe in the back, "don't do that."

"Oily" Bill did not propose to stand for any reduction on the Island of Maui, at least, and made a great fight.

Amid confusion the motion to reduce the salary to $4,300, carried.

During the vote White kept shouting, "Make it $4,400; make it $4,400" determined to keep up the fight until the last ditch. He tried to have the vote reconsidered, but the president promptly sat down on him, figuratively speaking.

The following items passed without any objections

Salary of the Deputy Sheriff of North Kohala, $2,400; salary of the Deputy Sheriff of South Kohala, $1,200; salary of the Deputy Sheriff of Hamakua, $1,400, salary of the Deputy Sheriff of North Hilo $1,440, salary of the Deputy Sheriff of North Kona, $1,400; salary of the Deputy Sheriff of South Kona, $1,400; salary of the Deputy Sheriff of Kau, $1,040; salary of the Deputy Sheriff of Puna, $1,400.

When the item referring to the pay of police in Hawaii was reached, the fun commenced.

The item calls for an appropriation of $65,000.

"Oily" Bill, Kanuha, Kalauokalani, Russel, Brown, Achi and others sprang to their feet and demanded recognition. What was said could not be understood, as the noise they made was terrific.

During a lull Russel shouted "I move to reduce the amount to $30."

The president gave Senator White the floor, who moved to refer the items to the judiciary committee.

"No, no," shouted Kanuha. "I move to refer it to a special committee of five, to be selected by the chair."

This motion prevailed, and the president appointed Cecil Brown, of Oahu; J. T. Brown, of Maui; "Oily" Bill White, Paris and Nakapaahu, to serve on the committee.

The salary of the Deputy Sheriff of Maui, $3,100, was reduced to $2,800. "Oily" Bill, as usual, made a vigorous fight on anything pertaining to Maui, trying in his humble way to square himself with his constituents at this late hour.

The salary of the Deputy Sheriff of Makawao, at $2,400, and the salary of the Deputy Sheriff at Lahaina, at $1,-920, passed without any opposition, outside of "Oily" Bill's, who tried to increase the salary of the Deputy Sheriff at Lahaina to $2,400, but was lost sight of in the shuffle.

The salary of the Deputy Sheriff of Hana, $1,920, was reduced to $1,500.

The salary of the Deputy Sheriff of Molokai, $1,600, passed.

The pay of Maui police, carrying an appropriation of $40,000, was next. "Oily" Bill moved the item be referred to the special committee having in charge the Island of Hawaii police budget, which carried.

Senators Kanuha and Kalauokalani, from this time on, developed a spirit of rivalry as to who could do the most in the slashing line.

Kanuha always managed to be from $200 to $400 under Kalauokalani in some of the items.

The manner in which they would jump to their feet aroused a great deal of mirth among the spectators, as it seemed as if they were sitting on a spring which, on being touched, would cause them to jump up simultaneously.

Kanuha always gave his seat-mate the right of way, and then would pipe out his amendment.

The salary of Deputy Sheriff of Kauai, $3,000, was reduced to $2,800.

The salaries of Deputy Sheriff of Kawaihau, $1,500; Deputy Sheriff of Hanalei, $1,500, and Deputy Sheriff of Koloa, $1,500, passed without opposition.

The salary of the Deputy Sheriff of Waimea, at $2,400, was next.

Kalauokalani favored a reduction to $2,200. His "Jack in the box" partner wanted to make it $2,000. "Oily" Bill moved to pass the item as it stood, which carried.

The pay of the police at Kauai, calling for an appropriation of $25,000, was next taken up, and after a little "horse play" had been indulged in, was referred to the special committee of five.

The salaries of the Deputy Sheriffs at Koolaupoko and Koolauloa, at $1,200 each, were reduced to $1,000 each.

The salary of the Deputy Sheriff of Waialua, $1,200, passed; salary of the Deputy Sheriff of Waianae, $1,200, passed; salary of the Deputy Sheriff of Ewa, $1,200, passed.

The item appropriating $150,000 for the pay of the police on Oahu, was next on the program.

Senators Crabbe, White, Kanuha and others were on their feet in an instant, all talking at once, each one trying to catch the eye of the president.

Senator Crabbe was finally recognized and moved the item be referred to a committee composed of the remaining five members of Oahu, who were not on the special committee appointed some time ago.

The members referred to were Crabbe, Achi, Carter, Kanuha and Kalauokalani.

This started another racket. "Oily" bill kicked, and kicked hard. He wanted to serve on the committee, intimating that if the item was left to the Oahu members, the police department would be well cared for. He moved to refer the item to another special committee of five, to be appointed by the president. The motion carried.

The salary of two clerks at the receiving station, at the city jail, $3,800, passed.

The salary of the Supreme Court officer, at $2,160, was referred to the special committee, to be appointed by the president.

Senator Russel moved to strike out the salary of buck inspector, $2,400, but was promptly sat down upon. The item was passed as in the bill.

The salary of phsicians, receiving station and prison, at $2,400, was stricken out. The sick, the lame and the halt at the prison will have to do the best they can without a physician.

The salary of guards for public buildings, at $7,200, was referred to the committee on public lands, consisting of Senators Paris, J. F. Brown and Nakaapahu.

The pay of jailors, guards and lunas of prisoners, carrying an appropriation of $55,000, was referred to the same committee.

The salary of the stenographer to the department, $3,000, was, on Cecil Brown's motion, referred to the new committee to be appointed by the president.

The amount of business transacted at the afternoon session proved too much for "Oily" Bill, who moved to adjourn until Friday. Senator Kanuha amended it until this morning at 10 o'clock, which carried.

Prior to adjournment the president announced he would name the special committee to handle the Oahu police department appropriation this morning.

The Senate adjourned at 4 p. m.

Great dissatisfaction is manifested among some of the members, in regard to the way the cutting and slashing of salaries was conducted.

Senator Kanuha intimated he would introduce a resolution this morning providing for a system of reduction in regard to salaries.

All salaries of from $6,000 to $3,000 to be cut 25 per cent, all salaries from $3,000 to $2,000, to be cut 15 per cent; all salaries from $2,000 to $4,000, 5 per cent, and salaries of $900 per month or under, not to be touched at all.

The Senator thinks matters would be greatly facilitated by adopting such a plan.

HOUSE WORKS AND WRANGLES

SEVENTH DAY OF THE APPROPRIATION SESSION.

Much was said, but little done in the House during the morning session of yesterday. A letter from Dr. C. B. Cooper, president of the Board of Health, was received, telling of what was done by the health authorities in connection with the Porto Ricans. The letter was laid on the table, to be considered with the report of the committee.

Kaauahi introduced a resolution asking whether the Organic Act specifically prohibited the House taking up general legislation during the special session. Emmeluth stated that he had been given legal advice that there was nothing in the act to prevent it, and also that the time of the session might be extended for an unlimited period.

At 11 o'clock, with Makekau in the chair, the House went into a committee of the whole to consider the salaries appropriation measure.

The first item taken up was the allowance for the ex-Queen for the next biennial period, and its discussion occupied the balance of the morning session.

The debate was entirely in Hawaiian, with Kaniho, Kumulae and Kekauila as the orators. The translations showed that practically the same argument was being handled back and forth between the three. Monsarrat moved that further elucidation of their remarks was unnecessary, and Makekau asked them to quit arguing unless they could find a new point of question.

Punuk then took his turn and repeated the remarks, while Keiki, who was feeling talkative, acted as an intermittent chorus. Makekau finally got tired and put the question.

The original motion, as introduced by Dickey, was to insert an item of $10,000 for Queen Liliuokalani. Kumulae had raised this to $12,000, and Kaniho saw the latter amount, and raised again to $15,000 this latter sum finally finding the favor of the majority. With a consciousness of "something attempted, something done," the House then took a recess until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On coming to order in the afternoon, Mr. Makekau again took the chair as chairman of the committee of the whole and the consideration of House Bill 2, being the salary appropriation bill, was resumed.

The entire afternoon was spent on the first page, and half of the second page of the Governor's estimates, which was the basis of the bill. There seemed to be a division among the members, and no party vote was taken during the entire session. Mr. Dickey (Rep.), of the finance committee, led the fight for reduction of salaries on behalf of the Republicans, and Mr. Emmeluth (Ind.) for his party, but neither of them seemed to have votes enough from their party friends to carry their ideas.

Mr. Emmeluth constantly reminded the House that every dollar voted for salaries meant that much less for roads and bridges and general public improvements, and warned the members not to go home without voting their constituents liberal sums for local improvements. Mr. Dickey declared he was in favor of "Americanizing" the salaries, and made his strongest speech on the question of pay of stenographers.

Mr. Monsarrat, however, who is generally considered a Republican, criticised Mr. Dickey for his lack of consistency in recommending one thing as a member of the finance committee, and advocating another on the floor of the House. Mr. Robertson was absent all day, and that possibly accounted for the lack of unity among the Republican members.

On the Independent side, the speaker often spoke in debate and used his thorough knowledge of parliamentary law to secure his ends when defeat stared him in the face. He made a motion several times to pass the appropriation bill in exactly the form in which it came from the Governor. He has a great deal to say about "not handicapping the Governor during the next two years." Whether he was expecting a new Governor whom he did not wish to handicap, or whether he wanted the entire estimates of the Governor passed, thereby exceeding the available income of the Territory by some $1,000,000, so as to make another special session for the consideration of a loan bill necessary, he did not state, but he was so persistent that it was the general impression that he had something up his sleeve.

Mr. Makekau, who was in the chair, left it in order to get through an amendment which he wished to have put in, and then resumed the chair, and ignoring the fact that his amendment had not been seconded, and also ignoring a motion to "rise," which is equivalent in committee of the whole to a motion to adjourn the House, resumed the chair and put his amendment, but the Independents seem to have a grudge against him for deserting them during the regular session in their hour of need, and his amendment had scarcely a vote in its favor. The same fate was meted out to Mr. Ewaliko, who had declared on the floor of the House at least twice, "No more home rule for us" (meaning the Makekau faction).

The net result is shown in a table given elsewhere, by which it will be seen that the reductions recommended by the finance committee in the estimates of the Governor were nearly all restored to the original figure. It made one thing apparent, and that is that the speaker is probably the strongest man in his party, and if he were on the floor, he would be likely to be their leader.

The afternoon was taken up, to a large extent, in speeches in Hawaiian, which were not translated, owing to a suggestion from Mr. Monsarrat that all the members understood the language anyway, and translation was unnecessary. Makekau fell into the trap easily, and not until the afternoon session was half over, was the regular translation of all speeches resumed.

There was a little by-play between Messrs. Dickey (Rep.) and Kumulae (Rep.) as to whether the special session was limited in length or not, Kumulae claiming that it was not, and Dickey claiming that it could last not more than sixty days, the same as a regular session. The several attempts to rush through the bill were stopped for various reasons, and after each attempt to pass the bill as it came from the Governor had been defeated, another would crop up on the next item.

There has been little evidence of a caucus on the bill, but a large number of either party, and the result was that debate being unlimited in committee of the whole, a vast amount of wind was expended with very little tangible result, Mr. Emmeluth declaring that before they were through with the bill they would come down to his ideas of reductions in order to secure money for roads. He declared that if the Governor's estimates were put through without reduction, it would leave it optional with the Governor as to which appropriations should be carried out, and which should be "left over," and that his choice would be to pay the salaries in full, whether the roads and public improvements went forward or not.

The committee finally rose on motion of Mr. Monsarrat, who moved that they report to the House that they had sat and done nothing. As soon as the speaker resumed the chair the House adjourned, it being then about 5 o'clock.

In Trouble With Crew.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 9.—The British steamer Louisian, Captain Edwards, from Liverpool, April 18, via Colon, has just arrived here. Captain Edwards turned over nine of his firemen and coal trimmers to the custody of the Kingston police for refusing to work while at sea.

FROM HONOLULU.

Another Report on Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

If your poor back still aches,
If you toss all night racked in pain,
If you cannot bend over or straighten up,
Depend upon it, it's your kidneys.
And kidney disorder rarely leaves of it's own accord.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are a good kidney medicine.

They cure kidney complaints.

This is how they fulfilled it with a Honolulu citizen:

Mr. A. J. Cahill, of Fort street, this city, night watchman in the employ of Messrs. T. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., says: "Whilst a young man I was a sailor and at one time worked for the Inter Island service. I was, however, obliged to give up sea life on account of severe suffering from my back and kidneys. For this I had tried various remedies, but the one which restored me to health was Doan's Backache Kidney Pills—procured at Hollister's Drug Store. They relieved me completely after years of suffering. If any one desires further particulars he may apply to me. I am to be found at Van Dorn's Ship Chandlery, Fort street."

You should get the same medicine which helped Mr. Cahill. See that the full name DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS is on the wrapper and refuse any imitation.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes $2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by he Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

SALISBURY IN CRITICAL STATE

Alarm Felt Over the British Prime Minister's Failing Powers.

NEW YORK, May 8.—A cable to the World from London says: Alarming reports about Lord Salisbury's condition are prevalent tonight. A. J. Balfour, the Government leader in the House of Commons and nephew of Salisbury, had a private audience with the King today, which is understood to have been caused by the Prime Minister's failing health. There has been complete silence on the subject for three weeks, the only indication that he was not recovering being afforded by the postponing of his return from Beaulieu. He was to have been in London today, but he has not yet left his Riviera residence. An attack of influenza before Easter left him extremely enfeebled, and the news from Beaulieu received in London today shows that his debility is obtinately resisting all treatment and has now reached a grave point.

The World correspondent today asked Lord Hugh Cecil, a member of Parliament, one of Lord Salisbury's sons, if it is true that the Premier is seriously ill. He replied: "I know of no ground for such a statement."

The possibility of Lord Salisbury's retirement has been freely canvassed in political circles. His death would not dissolve the Ministry, but would lead to its reconstruction. The World correspondent hears that King Edward would first ask the Duke of Devonshire to take the Premiership, and, if he should refuse, would then ask Balfour to accept it. Chamberlain is now regarded as quite "out of the running." The Marquis of Salisbury was 71 years old in February.

WEARY WOMEN

Throughout the Land Many Are Slaving Over the Needle and Wearing Themselves Out.

From the Maine Farmer, Augusta.

There are many women all over the land who are earning a living by the use of the needle. Confinement in close rooms and the trying nature of their work often causes them to grow pale and wan and to experience a feeling of constant weariness. This goes on, sometimes, until nature rebels and health breaks down. There is one way and only one way to restore the impaired vitality, and that is to strengthen the worn-out nerves and build up and nourish the impoverished blood. If the blood is kept healthy and rich and the nerves strong, new life and energy will soon be felt. This was the experience of Mrs. Addie R. Holt, a dressmaker of No. 78 Bridge street, Augusta, Me. She says:

"About five years ago I began to experience a worn-out feeling. Sometimes I would lie in bed for a day or so, but my dressmaking work obliged me to keep up, even when I did not feel able to be about. I suffered from female troubles, and last spring I had rheumatism in my left arm and also a pain in my left side in the region of my heart.

In August a friend recommended Dr Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and I began taking them imediately I commenced to improve in about two weeks, and in three months my weight increased from 121 to 132 pounds. Since taking the pills I have had no return of the pain in my arm nor near my heart.

"I am still taking Pink Pills for Pale People, and I am gladly recommending them to all who say that anything ails them"

Signed, ADDIE R. HOLT.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of February, 1901.

FREMONT J. C LITTLE,
Notary Public
(Seal)

Dr Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the hundred), by addressing Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schnectady, N Y

Mrs. Louise Lyon Johnson of Minneapolis, Past Worthy Grand Matron of the Order of the Eastern Star, is a visitor to Honolulu.

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THE HEALTH BOARD ACTS

Dr. Cooper's Reply to Emmeluth Charge.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

A meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock and a number of matters attended to. All the members were present, President Cooper presiding.

The first matter taken up was that of action in regard to the concurrent resolution passed by the Senate and House on May 14th, and Representative Emmeluth's resolution concerning the Porto Ricans on Quarantine Island.

Dr. Cooper read his letter to Hon. J. A. Akina, speaker of the House, which letter was delivered yesterday morning. It was as follows:

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the letter of even date signed S Meheula, Clerk of the House, transmitting House resolution No. 4. This communication with enclosure reached me at 3 p. m. and I immediately gave my attention to its subject matter. The resolution contains but one clause directed to me in my official capacity, to wit:

"That until the committee do report, the Board of Health is directed to permit no persons of this Territory, to depart from said Quarantine Islands."

The facts in this case are these:

The S. S. Colon was boarded last evening by the Federal authorities, no case of contagious or infectious disease found and the vessel and passengers passed as clean.

The Board of Health at a recent meeting, in view of the outbreak of smallpox among Porto Ricans on Kauai, passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Board of Health shall cause persons and effects to be disinfected whenever such persons or effects are in such condition as to be nuisances, sources of filth, or causes of sickness, endangering the public health and safety."

The executive officer of the Board called on me at 7 o'clock this morning, requesting me, as attending physician to the Queen's Hospital, to examine three patients on board the S. S. Colon, for whom admission was desired. It is one of the rules of the hospital that there shall be admitted no patient who has a contagious disease, and it is my duty to examine into suspicious cases before admission. In that capacity I visited the Colon and saw the three patients. The ship's surgeon gave a diagnosis of intermittent fever for the two male patients, and reported the female as having suffered from a miscarriage of a six months' foetus the preceding night. These patients were brought to the Queen's Hospital. An acute case of mania was reported on board and the patient will be committed to the insane asylum through the proper channel.

Meantime through the courtesy of the Federal authorities the disinfecting and sterilizing plants on Quarantine Island had been placed at the disposal of the Board of Health and the executive officer had arranged for the reception there of the passengers of the ship, to carry out the purpose of the Board as expressed in the resolution quoted.

When the resolution of the Legislature reached me, at 3 p. m., I very shortly learned that already all but about fifty of the Porto Ricans had been placed aboard local boats, they having first been bathed and their clothing and belongings thoroughly sterilized by heat. The remainder, those to whom the resolution of the Legislature would apply, had been treated according to our plans and were ready to depart.

I found that Quarantine Island, which is now thoroughly and completely under the control of the United States, is absolutely without facilities for caring for these people. There are now held on the Island by the United States authorities a number of persons who have been exposed to smallpox and measles, undergoing the usual quarantine attention.

The facilities for housing, feeding and caring in general for the Porto Ricans is absolutely wanting, the capacity of the present establishment being absorbed now by the persons held there. And while they are capable of expansion, I would hardly have deemed it wise to quarter fifty women and children in such close proximity to smallpox suspects even if the local board had been in control.

The admission for fumigation of the Porto Ricans and their effects on Quarantine Island was through the courtesy of the Federal authorities, the local board having no jurisdiction in the premises.

In this situation the arrangements were made for securing the use of the channel wharf and warehouse. This is a commodious structure, offering plenty of room, and was taken by the Board of Health as a place of refuge only after the promise of representatives of the Planters' Association that there would be supplied plenty of clean bedding and ample supplies of food. The sanitary arrangements are under our supervision. This the local authorities considered as a much more advisable arrangement than to send the immigrants back to the ship in which they had spent the past week, which would have meant a repetition of the fumigating process on the morrow.

In conclusion, sir, I would say that I consulted the Attorney General as to the Powers of the Board to carry out the directions of your resolution No. 4 and he advised me that the Board of Health is without power to confine persons who have been declared clean and free of disease by Federal quarantine authorities, when those persons have come from an American port with a clean bill of health. To do so would be an arrogation of authority distinctly in opposition to the American theory of freedom of inter-State passage and intercourse and an abridging of personal liberty at variance with our institutions. Such an act on our part would place each member of the Board liable to action in the eyes of the law.

The report on bids for the supplying of rolled barley for the Board of Health stables was then read, showing bids as follows: Union Feed Stables, $36.75; California Feed Company, $36; J. M. Camara, $35. The bid of J. M. Camara, being the lowest, had been accepted. The report was approved by the meeting.

Dr. Slogget introduced a resolution that tenders be advertised for, for the furnishing of drugs to the Board of Health for the rest of the year. Dr. Garvin moved that the resolution be made to cover the furnishing of surgical supplies, as well as the furnishing of drugs. The resolution was adopted with the amendment proposed. This is a new departure, it having been previously the arrangement to purchase these supplies at random.

Mr. E. A. Mott-Smith read a partial report of the committee which had been appointed to investigate the Insane Asylum. The report was unfinished, and Mr. Smith stated that information would be obtained today for making it complete. The report was not acted upon, and was left in the hands of the committee for completion.

A letter from Dr. Walters, Superintendent of the Insane Asylum, was then read. It contained a request for an appropriation of $117 for the repairing of closets. Dr. Garvin moved that the request be allowed and sum paid from the appropriations on hand. The motion was carried.

Mr. E A. Mott-Smith reported verbally that an expenditure of twice the amount of the present charge for excavations would make the system self-supporting; enlarging upon his idea, he said that the same applied to the garbage arrangements, and outlined a plan for making the entire system self-supporting. His plan was not considered, Dr. Cooper ruling that the matter could not be taken up until complete reports were before the board.

Dr. Sloggett reported that the expenses of the Molokai and Kalihi settlements were as economical as could well be managed, and that he could not recommend any reduction.

The committee to whom the matter of licenses to sell poisonous drugs had been referred recommeneded that licenses be issued only to those who could pass satisfactory examinations, and the following resolution was framed and approved:

"That an answer be sent to the treasurer advising him to issue licenses for the sale of poisonous drugs to those only who can pass an examination before three graduated pharmacists as to the nature of the drugs and their actions, and also sign an agreement that upon condition of being allowed the privilege of selling poisonous drugs, that they will abide by the regulations of the Board of Health in regard to the sale of the poisons.

"We believe that the recommendation is necessary for the preservation of the health of the public and for the protection of the class of people who would be supplied by those who are applying for the licenses."

Captain S. Johnson, the Sanitary Inspector, reported the tug Eleu on dry dock. This tug hauls garbage out to the sea. Captain Johnson reported that the Fearless asks $40 a trip for the work, which the board considered too much. It was recommended that Young's launch be negotiated for, for temporary service, while the Eleu is being repaired.

The Rapid Transit Company's application that some regulation be made making it a misdemeanor to expectorate in the cars, was read. The meeting adopted a regulation in accordance with the request.

Commissioner Shorey was given authority to prosecute a milk dealer for adulterating milk.

The committee on the supply of paiai to the leper settlements reported, recommending that bids be advertised for as follows: For four years, 21-pound packages; for four years, 25-pound packages; for six years, 21-pound packages; for six years, 25-pound packages; for eight years, 21-pound packages, and for eight years 25-pound packages, the bundles to be in flour sacks. The board authorized tenders to be advertised for to supply paiai as recommended.

The meeting then adjourned until 3 o'clock this afternoon, when the completed reports will be brought before the board and acted upon.

TAKES THE RED HAT OF CARDINAL

Martinelli, the Papal Legate, Received Into the Sacred College.

BALTIMORE, May 8.—Sebastian Martinelli, titular Archbishop of Ephesus and Cardinal-elect of the Church of Rome, today received at the hands of Cardinal Gibbons the red berretta and donned the robes, which will hereafter mark his rank. The ceremony, which is the second step in his elevation to his new position, was marked by all the pomp and brilliance usually attendant upon such occasions. It was held in the venerable cathedral, the first edifice of its kind erected upon American soil and in which the first American priest and the first American Bishop were ordained. Among those who witnessed it were men and women prominent in every walk of life, diplomats, legislators, educators, journalists and ecclesiasts, the latter including half a score of Archbishops, half a hundred Bishops, priests, monks and seminarians.

Mgr. Marchetti, upon the conclusion of the reading of the briefs, advanced to Cardinal Gibbons' throne and delivered to him an address informing him that the supreme pontiff had committed to him the office of investing with the red berretta Cardinal Martinelli, of whom Mgr. Marchetti said: "His obedience overcame his humility and brought him unwilling to this sublime dignity, of which I will say nothing at present, as another more worthy than I will more clearly and more gracefully speak of it."

Cardinal Gibbons responded in part as follows:

Less than five years ago you came among us an entire stranger. You will leave us bound by the hallowed ties of friendship and without a single enemy to sound a discordant note in the universal jubilee of praise and congratulation. Your mission to the United States has been a mission of peace. While living among us you have taken as your model the Prince of Peace himself, of whom it is written "he shall not contend nor cry out, neither shall his voice be heard in the streets. The bruised reed he shall not break, the smoking flax he shall not extinguish." You have fulfilled your onerous duties more effectively, without noise or ostentation. In discharging your mission as apostolic delegate your eminence has been actuated by a high sense of justice, by a justice tempered with charity.

There is but one sad note in the joyous festivity of today, and that is found in the reflection that your eminence is destined to leave us. But we indulge the hope that you will abide with us for some time yet. And we are cheered and comforted by the consideration that when you take up your residence in Rome the holy father will have in you a wise and prudent counselor who is conversant with the religious, moral and social conditions of the United States. Your eminence will be able to inform his holiness that in no country in the Christian world can be found a hierarchy, or clergy, or people more loyal and more devoted to the sovereign pontiff, more tenacious of "the faith once delivered to the saints," more zealous in extending the kingdom of Christ than the bishops and priests and laity of the United States.

Cardinal Gibbons descended from his throne and advanced to the front of the altar, accompanied by his attendants, bearing the berretta. Mgr. Martinelli arose, and, escorted by the members of the noble guard and the papal chamberlains, walked toward Cardinal Gibbons, before whom he knelt and bowed his head. Slowly lifting the berretta from the silver salver upon which it rested, Cardinal Gibbons unfolded it and held it high in order that the congregation might see it. Then, stooping, and with what seemed to be a softly murmured prayer, he placed it upon the head of the Cardinal-elect, who arose, and, advancing to the front of the altar, paid a strong personal tribute to Cardinal Gibbons. He then conducted mass amid the breathless attention of the vast audience. The sermon was delivered by Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, after which Cardinal Gibbons pronounced the benediction and the ceremony was ended.

CHINA MAY ASK A YANKEE LOAN

Wu Ting Fang and New York Financiers Are Consulting.

NEW YORK, May 9.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: American capitalists may be asked by the Chinese government to subscribe to the loan it will have to negotiate to pay the indemnity to be exacted by the powers.

Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese minister, and New York financiers have been in communication on this subject. The communications are entirely unofficial and have therefore been kept very quiet. Nevertheless, it has developed that the idea has been favorably received in New York. It is, of course, impossible to say what the outcome will be, as international politics will have an important influence upon the placing of the loan, but intelligent Chinamen favor obtaining subscriptions from the United States.

The Chinese government is well aware that provided the "open door" be conceded the United States at this moment would not go beyond a formal protest in case of the division of China. The situation would be changed, however, if Chinese bonds valued at millions of dollars, were held by American capitalists.

All that the Chinese minister has done has been to make inquiries, and American financiers have given an indication of what they are willing to do. The loan will be very large—Special Commissioner Rockhill has cabled to the State Department that the ministers had agreed upon $337,000,000, but he is still trying to secure a reduction of this amount—but the lower it is the easier it will be for China and the better the terms upon which she can negotiate it.

Foreign representatives in Peking will undoubtedly bring strong pressure to bear in behalf of the placing of the loan in their respective countries. Mr. Rockhill is not expected, however, to join in such a movement. It is within the range of possibilities that China, in order to satisfy all the powers, may decide to place in each country a loan equal to the indemnity due that particular nation. In this event the share of the United States will probably be less than $20,000,000, and perhaps only $12,500,000 in case its proposal for each power to reduce its indemnity should be adopted.

THE KING A MENTOR.

Wants Royal Household at Windsor to Purify Itself.

NEW YORK, May 4.—A cable to the World from London says: The royal household at Windsor Castle has just received fresh proof of the King's determination to abolish the lax system which grew up under his mother. The King has dug up from some forgotten corner an ancient black-letter document prescribing "twelve good rules found in the study of Charles I of blessed memory." These rules King Edward has had framed and placed in a prominent position in the castle. Here are the rules:

"Profane no Divine ordinance. Touch no state matters. Urge no health. Pick no quarrel. Maintain no ill opinion. Encourage no vice. Repeat no grievances. Reveal no secrets. Make no comparisons. Keep no bad company. Make no long meals. Lay no wagers. These rules observed will maintain thy place and everlasting gain."

The gambling mania rages violently among the high and low in the royal household, and Windsor supports more bookmakers than any town of its size in England. The posting of these ordinances provokes considerable resentment in the household, although the King has signified that they constituted the best rule of life for his royal servants and others that he had yet seen.

BUFFALO FAIR OPEN ON SUNDAY

The American Sabbath Union Strongly Protests Against the Decision.

NEW YORK, May 9.—At the meeting of the board of managers of the American Sabbath Union, the opening of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo on Sunday was discussed, and resolutions were adopted denouncing the directors for disregarding the petition "of 2,000,000 individuals, representing a constituency of 22,000,000 of ecclesiastical, civic, humanitarian and labor organizations," by deciding to throw open the gates of the exhibition on Sunday.

The resolutions stamp the directors' action as an affront to the religious convictions of a majority of the people of the Empire State. Ministers of the gospel throughout the country are asked in the resolutions to preach upon the subject before the formal opening of the exposition on May 30.

Editor Rhodes, of the Star, is away for a two weeks' vacation.

BAD COMPLEXIONS

Dry Thin and Falling Hair and Red Rough Hands Prevented by

CUTICURA SOAP.

MILLIONS use CUTICURA SOAP exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes, for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially to mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other *medicated* soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic *toilet* soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay inflaming and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. Sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: R. TOWNS & CO., Sydney, N. S. W. So African Depot: LENNON LTD., Cape Town. "How to have Beautiful Skin, Hair, and Hands," free. POTTER CORP., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props., CUTICURA REMEDIES.

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Fortuna General Insurance Co
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General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

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F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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OF HAMBURG.

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OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks.	8,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies	35,000,000
Total reichsmarks	43,000,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

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Wednesday, May 15.

O. S. S. Sierra, Houdlette, from San Francisco, May 9, time 6 days, 16 hours

Am. bk. Ceylon, Walker 12 days from Laysan Island.

I.-I stmr Noeau, Wyman from Kauai

I-I stmr Mikahala, Gregory, from Kauai

Thursday, May 16

Am schr. Emma Claudina, Mikelson, 30 days from Eureka.

Am. schr Rosamond, Ward, 20 days from San Francisco

W stmr. Maui, Sachs, from Hawaii

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, May 14.

W. stmr. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports.

W. stmr. Lehua, Bennett, for Molokai ports.

W stmr. Mokolii, for Maui ports

I-I. stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Lahaina, Maalaea, Kona and Kau

Am. bk. Edward May, Hansen, for San Francisco with sugar.

Br. bk. Woollahra, Thompson, for Eureka.

I.-I stmr. Iwalani, Greene, for Kauai.

I.-I. stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, for Honokaa and Kukuihaele.

I.-I. stmr. Hanalei, Pedersen, for Kauai.

Wednesday, May 15

O. S. S. Sierra, Houdlette, for Pago Pago, Auckland and Sydney.

Am bk. Snow and Burgess, Olsen for the Sound in ballast.

Am. bk. C. D Bryant, Culley, for San Francisco with sugar

Br. bk. Woollahra, Thompson, for Eureka

I.-I stmr James Makee, Tullett, for Kauai.

I.-I. stmr Niihau, Thompson, for Kauai.

W. stmr Claudine, Parker, for Maui and Hawaii ports.

Thursday, May 16.

P. M. S. S. Colon, McKinnon, for Port Los Angeles.

Am. schr. Philippine, Fredrickson, for the Sound in ballast.

HONOLULAN TALKS ABOUT SECURITIES

"The bulk of paying properties in the Hawaiian Islands is owned by Americans, perhaps as much as four-fifths," said a Honolulu man en route to England, the other day. "Money is tight there, because of the great demand for it in developing numerous new enterprises. I know of a party of Englishmen who were passing through Honolulu recently and invested $10,000. They will probably send more money there before long. Sugar is not bringing the fancy prices of last year, but there is still a good margin of profit in its culture Some of the opportunities for investment are very good, but their value does not seem to be appreciated in this country. For instance, the bonds of the Oahu railroad, paying an interest of 6 per cent, do not begin to sell for the premium they would command under similar circumstances in the United States The road is a very profitable property, and its warehouses and terminals alone would sell for the amount of bonds issued. The same thing is true of other well-established enterprises in the islands that I might mention. But with the exploitation of Hawaiian securities, I look for a change for the better in this regard."—Kansas City Journal.

Cleveland Missed a Fortune.

DENVER, Col., May 4.—"If Grover Cleveland had possessed a little mining nerve," said an old Leadville miner today, "he would be an owner in one of the biggest gold producers in Colorado. In the early '90's Jim Shinn formed a company which he called the Cleveland Leasing Company and sent Grover Cleveland a block of the stock. Prospecting was carried on until the treasury was depleted and when the stockholders were asked to contribute further, Mr. Cleveland was among those who failed to respond. The company quit work and gave up its lease on the Cleveland Lease. This claim is now one of the group owned by the New Monarch Company now paying $50,000 a month in dividends and is in the center of the rich ore chute recently opened by Tim Goodwin, manager of the property"

Crazed by Christian Science.

STANTON, Neb., May 6—Mrs. Kate A Chells is locked in the jail here with a charge of insanity against her She is a Christian Scientist, and yesterday went to the cemetery, where her three children are buried, and made an effort to raise them from their graves The woman called loudly the names of her dead children and when the graves failed to open she repeated the orders and stamped her feet in rage. In this pitiful plight she was found by the authorities. She refused to leave the cemetery and had to be forced away Though a charge of insanity has been filed against her she says her reason is good and in everything else it seems to be.

PEPLIN May 9—The Cologne flower corso Herr Fastenrath, president, announced amid great applause that French writers had participated in the function for the first time since 1870, glorifying Germany and the German language Herr Fastenrath was elected an honorary member of the felibrige, or Society of Latin or Provincial Troubadours who sent an address announcing that next year they would offer a prize for the Provencal speaking villages of Swabia

A Dover, Del dispatch says the spectacle of a New Yorker being tied to a post and publicly whipped was witnessed today in the jail yard James P Hughes of Brooklyn was given twenty strokes of the "cat" on his bare back and was then led to prison for three years for the theft of a diamond stud Sheriff Deedy says he has a long police record and drastic measures are required in dealing with persons of his class Besides the castigation of Hughes one man was set in the pillory and two others received corporal punishment.

SEATTLE Wash May 8—A special from Port Townsend to the Times says The steamship Senator which left Seattle on April 20 for Alaska, had a case of smallpox break out shortly after the voyage began and is now here in charge of the United States quarantine, having been ordered back by the customs authorities at Juneau The victim is a young woman named Gilmore, aged 20 years. There are 182 passengers aboard the steamer

PANIC IN WALL STREET

Stocks Go Down In a Tangled Heap.

NEW YORK, May 8—Wall street today experienced the greatest excitement it has known in years and, while prices were soaring up and down in the wildest manner, brokers and speculators became almost frenzied. In the mad manipulation of the market the shorts were squeezed until the financial life was crushed out of many of them.

The Northern Pacific was head and shoulders above other issues as the cause of excitement, but fortunes were made and lost on other stocks as well Before the close the entire market became terribly demoralized, and the flood of long stock swept prices down many points. Brokers, loaded down with commissions to buy and sell, lost their heads in the great excitement, and a panic resulted.

Men rushed about the floor of the temporary exchange in the Produce Exchange like maddened animals, and the din of many voices raised a noisy discord that reminded one of the panic days of the past, when Jay Gould was a power in the market. From the crowded galleries spectators watched the brokers in their mad rush for money as they would a riot, and women became frightened. They could not believe that the men below were merely buying and selling. It looked to them as if murder was being committed.

There were no rumors even to account for the violent liquidation, except the general fear that prices were on the toboggan and that speculators were anxious to get "in out of the wet" before a worse crash came. Liquidation continued till the close, when nearly the whole list was in a demoralized condition.

It is impossible to make a rational estimate of the effects of the slump, but old operators declare that thousands of margin speculators who were reasonably well fixed this morning, found themselves ruined at night. Thousands of employes are said to be mortgaged for months ahead as the result of negotiating their salaries to risk the money in the financial whirlpool.

Conferences of important bankers and banking interests were held this evening to discuss the matter and devise ways and means to prevent a far-reaching financial catastrophe.

The break today started shortly before 1 o'clock, and when the market closed some two hours later quotations had slumped in the interval anywhere from one to twenty points. Fortunes that had been made in the last six months were in some cases wholly wiped out.

All speculative eyes had been centered upon Keene, who is supposed to hold the whip hand and a further prenomenal rise in Northern Pacific common stock, which, owing to the "corner" had jumped up by leaps and bounds to 180 as compared with Tuesday's close of 143½, a gain of seventy full points in three days, had reacted to 145 only again to advance from that figure a dozen points or more, with $200 bid for it after the close of the market and $70 a share paid for the use of it over night.

Suddenly Burlington stock, which had been more or less heavy all the morning, began to show unmistakable signs of weakening, while almost coincidently the Erie issues were depressed. Then in the general list prices also began to fall. First it was St. Paul, then it was Missouri Pacific and then it was Union Pacific. Some holders "sat" on their stocks and looked for a recovery. Others proceeded to part with their holdings. Soon the contagion spread Quotations thereupon began to break, not quarter or half points between sales, but one and two points That settled it. The entire street proceeded to sell.

Every prominent stock on the list broke badly, with the one conspicuous exception of Northern Pacific, which held its head so well above the storm that at the close of the day is showed an increase of 16½ points.

The break, indeed, was the biggest single-day general break the street has seen since 1893—greater even so far as the general list is concerned than the decline following the death of Roswell P Flower

The wild variations in prices is shown by the following

Northern Pacific, at opening, 155; fluctuations between opening and noon, 170, 160, 150, 146, 150, 147, 155 158 Afternoon to close, 158, 163, 167 170 163, 167, 166 160

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy at opening 195, fluctuations between opening and close, 196, 194¾ 194 191, 187 192, 189, 190⅝

Union Pacific, at opening 124½ fluctuations up to noon 123 125 123¾ 126, 127 129 127. Afternoon to close 127, 120 118 114, 113½ 117 115¼ 114 113, 115½, 112

Following are the total shares sold Northern Pacific, common, 53,300 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 52,900; Union Pacific, 338,700.

John W Gates is credited with being short Northern Pacific no less than 60,000 shares of the stock, representing a loss of $3,000,000

There was talk in the street of a great fight for control between the Morgan Hill interests on one side and the Harriman-Kuhn-Loeb-Standard Oil people on the other but nothing could be learned of it In some parts of the streets the talk of a fight and of a great clash between these powerful interests is credited In other parts it is ridiculed One story has it that over 100,000 shares more than the actual capital stock of the company have been [illegible] by the opposing syndicates [illegible] it is as yet uncertain where [illegible] whatever the situation [illegible] conferences were held today in [illegible] the Northern Pacific stock [illegible] which was participated in by [illegible] Kuhn Loeb & Co, and [illegible] on the one side and [illegible] James J Hill and Mr [illegible] Morgan & Co on the other It [illegible] also understood that George F Baker and some representative of the Vand[illegible] interests were also present during a portion of the last conference No decision was arrived at, but it is understood that Mr Morgan had been appealed to in a cable dispatch

Late in the evening it was learned that after the conference between the representatives of the different Northern Pacific interests held at the office of J P Morgan & Co., a prolonged conference was attended by Harriman, Hill and [illegible] W Cannon of the Chase National Bank. It is understood that all efforts up to a late hour tonight to arrive at an agreement in Northern Pacific matters have failed.

NEW YORK, May 9.—According to the London correspondent of the Tribune, the American revel in speculation, with details of vast fortunes made in the course of a few weeks, continue to fascinate and perplex Englishmen. The holdings of English investors in the properties which have been making a meteoric passage across the Western sky were disposed of long ago. There has been little speculation in London in American securities, and the market quotations have risen automatically in response to Wall street prices. English speculators have kept out of the American market because they did not understand what was going on and had no faith that the rise in values would be permanent. They have not made anything out of the American market, and every other market has been stagnant since the opening of the Boer war.

If American prosperity be an inexplicable marvel to Englishmen, J Pierpont Morgan is in the inscrutable mystery. His name is connected daily with one stupendous operation after another until the British public is prepared to accept any half-penny fiction about him.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Makes the bread more healthful.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menacers to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

ARMY OFFICIALS ARE VERY MAD

They Complain Bitterly of the Honolulu Board of Health.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Indignation prevails in army circles over the treatment of the transport Kilpatrick by the Board of Health of Honolulu.

So strong is the feeling created that if the friends of the officers and men on board the transport could have their way the local Board of Health of Honolulu would be abolished and a Federal quarantine would take its place. The Kilpatrick, which was bound from San Francisco with 840 regulars and forty women and children aboard, reported at Honolulu that she had two mild cases of smallpox aboard. She was ordered to lie outside the reef at the local quarantine, which is a hot berth. In order to give the men a chance to breathe fresh air and get a little exercise General Sanger, inspector-general, who was senior officer aboard, asked permission for the troops to disembark and go into camp at an isolated point several miles from the city. He agreed to thoroughly fumigate the clothes of the men and to keep them under strict guard, so as to prevent stragglers while on the journey, and to station a double cordon around the camp so as to prevent any of the men from stealing into the city. The Honolulu Board of Health was, however, inexorable, and the ship's passengers were compelled to remain aboard and swelter while the transport was taking on coal and supplies. The action of the Board of Health is indorsed by the city, which within the past two years has passed through an epidemic of the bubonic plague and cholera, and other residents recalled the dreadful mortality suffered when the smallpox prevailed. In view of the precautions which the army detachment agreed to take, and the further fact that the two cases of smallpox were mild, the refusal of the Board of Health to grant permission to land is deeply regretted in army circles, and has been the subject of bitter comment

Kinau Sails for Hilo.

At noon yesterday Wilder's steamer Kinau, Captain Freeman, sailed for Hilo and way ports with the following passengers George Ross, J. Michaels, A B Loebenstein, C. N. Prouty, Miss F Deming, Miss Twroney, R. Hauxhurst Jr Miss M. Bruns, Mrs S. I. Shaw Mrs P Brickwood, T E. Hudson Mrs A V Napthaly, Mrs C. J. Deering, E Deinert, A. Voss, D Howard Hitchcock, Mrs W. Fernandez and child, W. M Graham, C. A. Reeves, A. W Richardson, C. N. Speiro, Dr. Wachs, S G Jacques, L. K. Doyle, Mrs E A. Judson, Miss C. A. Judson, Miss K Spencer for Makukona, C Ahee J Lennox, for Lahaina, C. V Sturtevant William Myer, W. T. Schmidt Alexander Nichol F L Berenger C S Holloway, for Kaunakakai Mrs W L Emory and two children for Kawaihae Ho Fow, Frank Woods and wife A W Carter, Mrs. H. Almy F Summerfield A P. Taylor, H Irvin H T Walker Master J Akuna F E Richardson, L A C Parish

Cannibals Eat Missionaries.

BRISBANE Queensland, May 8—A search party which has returned from New Guinea discovered the half-eaten remains of the Rev James Chalmers and the Rev. Oliver Tompkins of the London Missionary Society, and their followers, who were massacred in April by natives of Fly river, New Guinea after a tribal fight It appears that when the party of Mr Chalmers approached the shore they were surrounded by a fleet of canoes filled with armed natives They were never seen again. The punitive expedition partly destroyed the villages and canoes of the district where the massacre took place and killed twenty-four natives

"Say, Weary, I wus just readin' that Mark Twain says there's nothin' like a pint of whisky for curin' colds. What do you think of that?" "What do I think of it? Why, I think that Mark must have mild colds."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

May 3 No 9067—F. Lelaloha and wife to E. P. Aikue, interest in hui land of Waikane, Koolaupoko, Oahu Consideration $500.

No 9069—C. Winam, tr., et al. to N. M. Scott; lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 (65,000 square feet), block [illegible], lots 1, 2, 23 and 24 (20,000 square feet), block B, Kapahulu, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration $850.

No. 9070—Trs. Oahu College to W. Wolters, lots 1 and 2 (40,000 square feet), block 7, College Hills tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration $3,450.

No 9071—Haaheo and Napulou to Nakuauna et al.; one-half interest in R. P. 2403, kul. 7649, ap. 2 (one-fourth acre), Waiahole, Koolaupoko, Oahu. Consideration $25.

No. 9072—Nakuauna et al to P. M. Cullen; ap. 2 of R. P. 2403, kul. 7649, Waiahole, Koolaupoko, Oahu. Consideration $10.

No. 9074—C. Q. Yee Hop et al. to Ida J. S. Weedon; piece of land (15,835 square feet), east side Alexander street, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration $2,900.

No 9075—Kalaluhi to Mrs. Amoi Ah Ho, R. P. 3532, kul. 6478, Panaewa, Lahaina, Maui. Consideration $350.

No. 9078—Mrs. M. C. J. Lovell to Hee Fat; R. P. 3781, kul. 7613, aps. and 2, Waipa and Waioli, Hanalei, Kauai. Consideration $200.

List of deeds filed for record May 13, 1901:

First Party.	Second Party.	Class.
Aina	L. Lani	D
K. Kuhia et al.	Leimalama	D
Kamaka	L. Ikuwa	D
M Waiwaiole and husband	W. T. Robinson	D
M da Costa	M. Jacintho, Jr.	D
L. Haihailani Kapuaiku	Supt. Public Works	D
C. K. C. Rooke and wife	E. C. Galt	D
Palolo Land and Imp. Co.	Jas. Carty	D
E. and A Manuel	J. A. Magoon	D
M E Low	W. Henry	D
Polly K. and W. Henry	M. E. Low	–
Kahaneli	Kekumano et al.	D
C S. Desky and wife	G. T. Kluegel	D
Peni Kekoa	J. A. Paakiki	D
B. G. Allen et al.	J. W. Manning	D

May 4. No. 9082—K. Akana to K. Kawahinekoa; kul. 7250 (2-8 acre), Kamoouli, Honokohau, Maui. Consideration $120.

No. 9082a—J. K. Moehau and wife to Wong Feart; R. P. 6291, kul. 4987 (1-2 loi), Anahola, Kawaihau, Kauai. Consideration $45.

No. 9083—Hoopiinui to Kaina; R. P. 618, kul. 2066, Kualoa, Koolaupoko, Oahu. Consideration $25.

No. 9087—Yee Wo Co. to Hana Plantation Co.; R. P. 1810 (3-4 acre), Urano, Hana, Maui. Consideration $250.

No. 9090—Minnie Desky to F. J. Lowrey, tr.; lot 57 (corner Wilder avenue and Anapuna streets), Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration $1.

No. 9093—L. M. Sayres and husband to G. West; piece of land, Nuuanu street, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration $1.

No. 9098—J. H. Mahoe to Wm. Ahia; interest in Grant 2571, Opihihali, South Kona, Hawaii. Consideration $50.

May 6. No. 9099—Pilipi et al. to Kanoukapu, interest in pieces land, Hinawaikolii and Kaluea, Makapala, North Kohala, Hawaii. Consideration $1.

List of deeds filed for record May 14, 1901:

First Party.	Second Party.	Class.
Kuamoo	C. W. Booth	D
Kaiolawe	C. W. Booth	D
T. Heu	C. W. Booth	D
J. Gouvea	J. A. McCandless	D
D. H. Davis	H. E. W. Wight	D
H. E. W. Wight and husband	A. L. Louisson	D
G. H. Paris	A. Clark	D
Koleka	J. U. Unauna	D
G. P. Wilder and wife	H E. W. Wight	D
G. E. Boardman	S Kubey	D
F. Silva and wife	K. E. A. Cooper	D
F. Silva	E. B. Wallace	D
P. Muhlendorf, tr., et al.	W. M. Campbell	D

May 6. No. 9100—Poaka to Charles Moores, one-fifth interest in estate of Kaumekekoi. Consideration $75.

No. 9101—Kamakanoe to Kamahiai; R. P. 2367 (12 acres), Wailua, North Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration $1.

No. 9102—C. W. Backeberg and wife to Jose Serrao, Grant 4215 (22.9 acres), Hamakua, Hawaii. Consideration $650

No 9104—Johanna Ross to M. C. Ross, Jr, interest in piece of land, Puhauohe, Waihee, Maui. Consideration $100.

No. 9105—Kanae to Pauelua et al.; kul. 4278 (3 94 acres), Waiakaonaona and Puhouolu, Waihee, Maui Consideration $10

No 9107—M T Freitas and wife to Ant. B Serrao, portion of Grant 4067, Kaapahu, Hamakua, Hawaii Consideration $1.

No 9108—A B. Serrao and wife to M. C Freitas, portion of Grant 4067, Kaapahu, Hamakua, Hawaii. Consideration $1.

No 9109—K Hanupa to L. de la Nux; piece of land, Nienie, Hamakua, Hawaii. Consideration $60.

No 9110—K Hanupa to W K Kapiiohookalani, piece of land, Nienie, Hamakua, Hawaii Consideration $1.

No 9113—H Wright and wife to Isaac Testa ap 2, kul 1049 (2 86-100 acres), Kalihi valley, Honolulu Oahu Consideration $100

No 9116—J Kailianu et al to J. Kamakawiwoole, R P 2636, kul 7702, Kealia, South Kona, Hawaii. Consideration $65.

No. 9117—Nakoluelani to J. M. Monsarrat, interest in Grants 1954 and 2418, Kalalau, Napali, Kauai Consideration $1.

No 9119—J H Schnack and wife to C S Desky piece of land, "Kaimuohena, Honolulu, Oahu Consideration $375

No 9121—E Makamakaole to J Kani et al Grant 2576, ap 1 (4,100 square feet), Pauoa Honolulu Oahu Consideration $1

List of deeds filed for record May 15, 1901

First Party	Second Party	Class
Trs Oahu College	H N Denison	D
H M Mist	C W Booth	D
L C Nalimu et al	Hilo Sugar Co	D

THE FAMILY FRIEND.

No remedy has as good a right to that title as Kickapoo Indian Oil. It is good for internal and external use; it is pain's most powerful panacea. No one can say "I won't" have neuralgia, rheumatism, earache or any other acute pain, but everyone who has a bottle of Kickapoo Indian Oil in the house can say with confidence, "I won't" have neuralgia or any other pain long The power of this oil over pain is marvelous. Toothache, earache, headache, neuralgia and rheumatic pains, dysentery, diarrahea, cholera morbus, colic, cramps, and all acute pains yield instantly to it. You are always proof against pain with a bottle in the house Hobron Drug Company, agents for Kickapoo Indian Remedies.

WHITNEY & MARSH, LTD. | WHITNEY & MARSH, LTD.

Clearing the Odds and Ends

When after a month's big business a store finds that it has accumulated a good-sized crop of Odds and Ends, it sometimes requires heroic measures to clear them all away. Heroic measures have been resorted to here this week to clear away the odds and ends of the largest month's business we ever did. We have taken the price-knife and slashed the prices down to the amazing values which you see below. What is more, although the goods are odds and ends we guarantee the values and will send your money back if you are not satisfied.

LADIES' SHIRTWAISTS—50c.

Both white and colored; all of them have been a dollar or more; many as high as $2.00. We will send one of them postpaid to any address on receipt of price 50c

LADIES' LEATHER BELTS—10c.

White Kids, Blacks and Tans; Silver trimmings in scrolls and nailheads; a rare chance to get a bargain in a stylish, serviceable belt 10c

By mail add 5c each extra for postage.

FANCY COLORED PETTICOATS—50c.

Handsome stripes and shades of rustling Italian Cloth. Wears better than silk. Cut liberally with pretty pleats and ruffles. Extraordinary....50c

Postage prepaid.

MEN'S GOLF SHIRTS—50c.

Stylish, summer shirts in the newest styles; never have been sold for less than a dollar. To be worn with white collar. With one pair detached link cuffs 50c

Two by mail to any address for $1.

MEN'S BALBRIGGAN SHIRTS AND DDRAWERS—35c.

Made to retail to the summer trade at 75c a garment. Could not be had in New York at this money. Three pieces sent, postage paid, for $1

MEN'S NECKWEAR—25c.

The latest caprices in Tecks, Bows, Imperials, Derbies, Four in Hands, etc. 25c

Postage paid.

WHITNEY & MARSH, LTD.

HONOLULU, H. I

BOXING MAY BE LEGALIZED

Chicago Wants to See More of the Manly Art.

CHICAGO, May 9.—Boxing in Chicago is now up to the City Council. Action is to be taken at the meeting of that body Monday night, when a resolution will be introduced rescinding the resolution which Alderman Patterson had passed last December, a short time after the McGovern-Gans fiasco. The Patterson resolution recommended that the police department and Mayor refuse to sanction any more boxing and issue no more permits for the same.

Mayor Harrison is rather non-committal in regard to the question. He said that he would take no action in the matter one way or the other until the council had done something with the Patterson resolution. He adds:

"I have been petitioned by several promoters, but cannot act until the records have been cleared. I am thoroughly satisfied that if the game is allowed to go it will be conducted honestly, and if it is not there will be another and more thorough finish for it than there was before. It is my idea to place a strong limit on the bouts and sanction only those of high class and not permit any of the little backroom fights to proceed. That is the best way to do away with the cheaper grade of fighters."

The Mayor would not say what he thought would be a good limit to be placed on the bouts, but it is generally understood by those close to him that he intends to allow but a couple of big shows a month, and that this will be the limit.

Morgan Acquiring More Lines.

LONDON, May 7.—The shareholders of the Leyland line of steamships today unanimously confirmed the Morgan-Ellerman agreement, by which the control of the line passes to J. Pierpont Morgan. Coincident with this action comes the report that Mr. Morgan practically has completed negotiations for the control of the Red Star line, as well as for that of the Atlantic Transport Steamship Company.

Mr. Turrey, the managing director of the Atlantic Transport line, and the officials of the Red Star line here deny that Mr. Morgan has got control of their companies. While their statements are accepted as correct, they do not contradict the report that the deals are practically arranged.

At the meeting of the Leyland line shareholders Mr. Mattison, who presided, explained the terms of the contract. Mr. Ellerman, chairman of the line, set forth his views on the trans-Atlantic trade He said the outlook was not promising for British shipowners, in view of the large American tonnage building, the prospects of the return to that trade of vessels now diverted to South Africa and the probability of an American subsidy. Mr. Morgan's railroads and manufacturing interests would enable him to make the purchase of the Leyland line profitable.

Mr Mattison said the Americans were evidently in the trans-Atlantic trade to stay. Trade does not follow the flag; it follows capital. The conditions favor their success. The fact that this particular purchase has been possible has been a grave warning to Great Britain to revise the navigation laws, which threaten her supremacy

Just Like Home Rulers

EL PASO, May 7—It has just come to light that a delegation from the Territory of New Mexico which waited upon President McKinley Sunday morning ostensibly for the purpose of gaining Statehood for the Territory, also had another object in view and requested the Chief Executive to remove Governor Otero from his official position Governor Otero, while satisfactory to the majority of Republicans, has many bitter opponents in the ranks of the opposing political party and the delegation that approached the President in regard to the matter explained that the present Governor was a detriment and a drawback to the Territory The President replied that he could not consider such a matter while on his trip, as he had determined to rest and give no attention whatever to business until his return to Washington

A Hawaiian Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4—Judge Erskine M. Ross of Los Angeles arrived here yesterday and will sit as a member of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, which convenes on Monday. One of the most important cases on the calendar of the appellate court is that of the Wilder Steamship Company against J. S. Low and John Pilts, owners of the cargo of the barkentine William Carson, sunk in a collision with the steamer Claudine, owned by the appellant company. Only a few weeks ago the same court decided that it had no jurisdiction over Hawaiian cases of this nature, but the United States Supreme Court reversed this decision and sent it back to San Francisco for hearing.

BY AUTHORITY.

Messrs. A. C. Dowsett and George Weight have been respectively appointed this day, Chairman and member of the Lanai Road Board, Island of Lanai, Territory of Hawaii.

JAMES H. BOYD,
Superintendent of Public Works.
Public Works Department, Honolulu, May 9, 1901. 2280.

McBRYDE SUGAR COMPANY LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the eleventh assessment of ten (10) per cent ($2.00 per share), levied on the assessable stock of the McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd., is due on June 1, 1901, and will be delinquent on June 15, 1901.

Stockholders will please make prompt payment at the office of Messrs. Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

F. M. SWANZY,
Treasurer, McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd.
Honolulu, May 6, 1901. 2280

For Sale.

One Studebaker extension TOP SURREY, with pole, shafts, dickey, seat and brake; in good condition. Price, $200.00.

One pair good CARRIAGE HORSES, sixteen hands high. Price, $300.00.

One DOUBLE HARNESS. Price, $25.00.

One Hay & Ensilage CUTTER, double geared. Price, $25.00.

Fifty Kou CALABASHES, from 3½ to 21 inches in diameter.

Two Fish and one Pig PLATES.

Twelve DISHES and PLATES, kou and milo wood.

One Koa SURF BOARD, 7½ feet long.

One KAUWILA SPEAR, 9 feet long.

One KAPA LOG; nine KAPA MALLETS.

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BISHOP LAWRENCE ON GAMBLING

He Thinks the Spirit of the Gamester Pervades the Land.

BOSTON, May 9.—"One has only to listen to the shouts in the stock market during the past few weeks," said Bishop Lawrence in his annual address to the Massachusetts diocesan convention of the Protestant Episcopal church, "to be impressed with the danger in which our young men and women, our boys and girls, stand from the temptation to gamble, to get something for nothing, to try to make money fast, to hazard what is of value simply for the pleasure of the hazard.

"I am not drawing fine distinctions, much less am I making the stock market the scapegoat for an increasing popular danger and vice.

"Vicious gambling, which catches the popular eye, is but the symptom of a spirit pervading the community, that of an unreadiness to work steadily for the legitimate reward of labor, an unrest at the moderate and fair returns of capital, a making haste to get rich, a keen love of the sport of over-reaching another, a fascination in living by one's wits instead of by one's sober thoughts and careful work.

"Two generations ago playing cards was forbidden, because it was associated with gambling. Then the cards were brought forth from their hiding places and given a place in the innocent amusements of the home Today they are returning to the old calling as the instrument of gambling. There are men and women, worshipers in our churches, some even communicants, who waste the daylight and concentrate all their thoughts and nerve upon the game—and the game is not complete without some stake, small or large

"What will you give for the future of the boy whose pin money is the gain of his father's game at the club?

"The point I want to make is that instead of dwelling on the excesses of the stock market or criticising the police for not suppressing the worst forms of gambling, we should look to ourselves and discover the symptoms of the same vice in us."

Sultan Shoots His Doctor

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 6.—It has just become public that the Sultan last week killed a court physician. The physician while massaging the Sultan for an ear affection unwittingly caused him intense pain. The Sultan in a frenzy of fear drew a revolver which he always carries and shot the unfortunate physician dead. A chamberlain rushed into the room on hearing the report of the pistol and the Sultan fired again, wounding the official. The Sultan thought an attempt was being made on his life. The recent earthquake it is said, has unbalanced his nervous system.

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